THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No 133. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE FASHIONS.

A MEMORABLE WEEK IN THE ROYAL WORLD OF FASHION—THE GRAND BALL AT LORD COWLEY'S—HOW EUGENIE WAS DRESSED—MATERIALS AND COLORS OF THE COSTUMES OF THE IMPERIAL LADIES—TRIMMINGS AND DIAMONDS—DANCING OF THE PRINCES OF ENGLAND—TOILETS AT THE TUILERIES BALL—MAGNIFICENCE IN THE DEMI-MONDE—HEAD DRESSES, EASTERN ROBES, AND THE LATEST NEW HAT, ETC.

PARIS, May 24.—This week will be forever memorable in the annals of fashion. The arrival in Paris of so many sovereigns and princes has been consecrated by *fetes* of every description, matinees, balls, banquets, races, and country excursions. One day the *Moniteur* gives an account of a picnic, another of a rout, though the lovely, balmy, sweet month of May cannot dry up her tears, which fall on crowned heads in the shape of hailstones, and her sighs are bitter boreal draughts. The spring blossoms which are so much read of in books and pastorals are all crushed, drenched, and weighed down to the ground by heavy gales; the only warmth felt was at the French Derby, our only luminary the brilliant chandeliers which illuminate our crowded ball rooms.

Of *fetes* ever given by Ambassadors, the las at the British Embassy surpasses all. When a ball is the subject of conversation a week afte it is over, it is a sure sign that tales of it splendor will come down in memoirs to expectant posterity. I will add a few items to what has already been published.

The Emperor and Empress of France arrived at 10 o'clock, and were received by Lord Cowley and all the members of the diplomatic corps.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince Napoleon, Princess Mathilde, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Grand Duchess of Russia, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the brother of the Tycoon of Japan, and all the *noblesse* had already assembled in the *salon d'honneur*. The Queen of Portugal, who is an invalid at present, and her sister, the Princess Clothilde, were not present.

The Emperor opened the ball at eleven. The official quadrille was composed as follows:—The Emperor danced with the Queen of the Belgians; the Empress with the Prince of Wales; Lady Theodora Wellesley (Lord Cowley's daughter) with the King of the Belgians; Prince Oscar with the Duchess de Mouchy (Prince Murat's daughter). The Empress Eugenie was in white and wore six rows of large diamonds round her neck. The same ornaments were festooned in her hair.

At 1 o'clock a splendid supper was laid out for the sovereigns and princes present on a central table in the banqueting hall. It was surrounded with twelve minor tables for those of the guests who immediately attended their majesties and highnesses. Were it not a very dizzy, whirligig comparison, all these ladies and distinguished parties could be compared to lesser planets revolving round great big stars.

At the end of the supper a Scotch piper, brought over by the Duke of Edinburgh, played his wildest mountain tunes. The Empress seemed delighted with him.

At 2 o'clock the Emperor and Empress left the Embassy, through the garden, which was magnificently illuminated, and an entire grove of white camelias had been planted on her passage from the ball-room to their carriage. The arms of England and Wales stood out in colored illuminations everywhere.

Tulle, especially white, was the striking feature; but all robes were differently trimmed although with about the same materials and precious stones. If truth must be said, the dresses were made of nothing but trimming, and that mostly of leaves when entwined round the skirts and glistened all over with what is called a *diamente* preparation. It is crystal reduced to powder and adhered to either crape or other artificial leaves. The effect is lovely. Other robes were but foundations for jewels to shine on. Some were all lace, with very long trains. The prettiest was, however, vaporous waves of the lightest blue haze.

All this can be imagined moving to the strains of Waldteufel's band, in an atmosphere filled with the perfumes of exotics.

The Prince of Wales danced all night. His brother, Prince Arthur, who is also the prince of waltzers, was not behind, while the Duke of Edinburgh was just as indefatigable.

The cotillon was led by the Marquis de Cant, who earned the title of king of cotillons. A number of new figures were introduced, each of the young noblemen lending their counsel and personal experience. The cotillon was kept up till 5, when a second version of supper recommenced.

I can say no less of the ball at the Tuileries given on the 20th to three thousand guests.

At the arrival of the King and Queen of the Belgians, the princes, etc., the drums beat joyfully in the palace yard, trumpets were blown, and flags waved; meanwhile equerries and officers were stationed at intervals, while *valets de pied*, with torches in hand, preceded the guests from one point to another until they came to the different entrances which led to the gallery of Diana, the Marshal's gallery, and the *Galerie des Empereurs*. Strauss led the band.

At 10 a chamberlain announced the Emperor, who entered, giving his arm to the Queen of the Belgians.

The Empress followed with the King of the Belgians; the Prince of Wales with the Queen of Portugal, then all the other princes of the empire, dukes, etc.

Supper was laid out for three hundred persons in the Galerie de Diane. A private supper was spread for the sovereigns and their immediate guests in the Galerie des Empereurs. The Duchess of Manchester and the Duchess of Metternich were much remarked, as also the Marquise of Gillifet.

The King of the Belgians and the Emperor did not dance, but walked all the evening together.

The prettiest toilettes were again made of tulle, wreathed with the same glistening foliage. Many lace skirts were looped up with lilac. One light green crape bouillonne was covered with narcissus blossoms, having diamond hearts.

Never, surely, were bodices worn so low, nor trains so long, front widths so flat, and sleeves so invisible.

Curls were the headdress of blondes, plaits that of brunettes. These plaits are tressed with flowers, corals, amber—anything matching the different toilettes worn. By day they are sewn round skirts, jackets, tunics, on hats, and false hair plaits hang over the shoulders, with flower or ribbon ends.

Last Wednesday another regal ball was given; but not by an anointed queen, though she does reign supreme in the *demi-monde*. No banquet at any court has ever surpassed the magnificence of this goddess' supper. Princely guests were not wanting, and dancing on this occasion was kept up till 8 in the morning.

The next great monster *fete* is to take place at the Austrian Embassy on the 28th.

A Paris paper informs Parisians that the Czar of Russia is going to spend five hundred thousand francs daily while in their capital.

The Comtesse de Castellane has given a very novel matinee. M'me de Karsakoff attended in the splendid costume given her by the Bey of Tunis, as a slave of the Serail. She recited some poetry written for the occasion. The Comtesse's daughter, Valentine, was dressed in a snowy-white muslin, over sky-blue. Immense sashes are much worn, and prodigious bows on the waist behind. The prettiest costumes are made of foulard. The new bonnet is the *petit Trianon*; it will be a mania, I predict; it actually is larger than a cheese plate, and has a bewitching little gipsy frown that makes it the very pertest, bewitchingest, logicalist murderess that ever deserved rope and halter.

—The "Fat Contributor" writes from Jackson to the Cincinnati *Times* of a joke played on some delegates to the Good Templars' Convention held there recently. They got into an omnibus at the depot, and told the driver to drive them to a temperance house. "All right," said he, and away he drove. He gave them a pretty long ride, and hauled up finally in front of an immense stone structure, surrounded by a high wall. "What hotel is this?" inquired a delegate, eyeing the premises in a bewildered manner. "Michigan State Prison," said the driver, "the only temperance house in Jackson." They concluded not to put up there—not if they could help it.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, June 10—Noon.—To-day being a holiday of the Stock Board, no business is transacted.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—Noon.—Cotton is dull. The estimate of sales for to-day is 6000 bales. Middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d.

Breadstuffs are quiet and unchanged, with the exception of Corn, which is quoted at 36s.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—Noon.—The steamer Tripoli, Captain Martyn, from New York on the 20th ult., arrived yesterday. Also, the steamer Etna, from New York on the 29th ult.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LIVERPOOL, June 10—2 P. M.—Cotton is easier but without quotable change in quotations.

Provisions—Cheese has advanced, and is now quoted at 66s. for fine American.

Other articles are without change.

LONDON, June 10—2 P. M. — No. 12 Dutch standard sugar is now quoted at 25s. No change in other articles.

THE HUNGARIAN CORONATION.

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE IN PESTH—MAXIMILIAN AND KOSSUTH APPARENTLY FORGOTTEN—THE CROWN OF ST. STEPHEN PLACED ON THE HEAD OF FRANCIS JOSEPH—PROCLAMATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN—A GRAND BANQUET, AMNESTY, AND GENERAL REJOICING.

PESTH, Hungary, June 8.—The Emperor and Empress of Austria were crowned King and Queen of Hungary in this city to-day, with all the pomp and ceremony of the mediæval ages. The sun shone out brightly, but was obscured by passing clouds, likened by many to the shadows of the future of Hungary.

The ancient city of Pesth was crowded with visitors from every part of the world. The houses and buildings were splendidly decorated. All the foreign Ambassadors accredited to the Austrian Court, with the exception of the Minister of the United States, were present at the ceremonial.

The reports of the condition of the health of the Austrian Archduchess Matilda, one of the daughters of the Archduke Albert, the victor of Custozza, who had recently a most sad calamity by her clothes taking fire, or of the actual danger to the life of the Emperor Maximilian, were not permitted to interfere with the ceremonies, nor did the political letter recently issued by Louis Kossuth diminish the popular interest or enthusiasm in the proceedings.

The actual coronation took place at Ofen, across the river Danube, and the concluding rites were performed here. Eight hundred Hungarian and Austrian nobles, sixty peeresses, a hundred diplomatists, and thousands of strangers, were in the cortege and witnesses of the scene, which was magnificent.

The Bishops of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Latin Churches assisted at the coronation, dressed in their gorgeous ecclesiastical costumes. The Emperor was duly anointed by one of the Prelates, and robed with the ancient mantle, crown, and shoes of St. Stephen, the first Christian King of Hungary.

The Empress was anointed in the armpit under the right arm. Liszt composed a special coronation mass, which was sung by the imperial choir from Vienna.

After the coronation ceremony, the King knighted several distinguished Hungarians. His Majesty then rode on horseback to Pesth, where he solemnly took the kingly oath, in which he promised to recognize the ancient limits of Hungary. The pageant at this coronation exceeded in magnificence, by far, anything described by Froissart or Sir Walter Scott. There has been nothing like it for centuries, and its like will never in all probability be repeated.

The ceremonies were closed by the King of Hungary riding up a mound of earth formed by soil brought from the different departments of the kingdom, called Coronation Hill, and waving his sword towards each of the four points of the compass, and swearing to defend his kingdom against the world. This was received with immense cheering by the multitude. There was a grand banquet in the evening, and the city is illuminated to-night. Peers act as servants at the banquet.

The Diet of Hungary voted a present of one hundred thousand ducats to the new King and Queen of their country. There was great excitement and enthusiasm. Ten Archdukes were present at the ceremonies, M. Von Beust, Prime Minister of Austria, was conspicuous in the procession. M. Deak, the Hungarian patriot, leader, and Minister, was absent. Count Andrassy placed the crown—of which he is keeper—on the heads of the King and Queen. A general amnesty for political offenses is proclaimed.

PRUSSIA.

NAPOLEON EXPECTED TO VISIT KING WILLIAM.

BERLIN, June 8.—It is said that the Emperor Napoleon will pay a visit to the King and Court of Prussia, in this city, during the month of September.

FRANCE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ROYAL VISITORS FROM PRUSSIA.

PARIS, June 8.—The Crown Princess of Prussia left Paris this evening for Germany. The Crown Prince, her husband, is staying at the Tuileries.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR.

THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE REJOICING AT HIS ESCAPE—FRIENDLY DECLARATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR TOWARDS NAPOLEON AND FRANCE—THE ASSASSIN IMPENITENT, ETC.

PARIS, June 8.—Several towns in the rural districts of France were illuminated last night, as an expression of joy at the escape of the Czar. The man Beregouski, who attempted to shoot him, exhibits no repentance for the deed. The Poles resident in Paris signed an address to the Emperor Napoleon, expressive of their sorrow and their detestation of the act of their fellow-countryman.

The Czar returned a reply to an address of the French Cabinet Ministers, in which he said that the occurrence could not but strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite him to France and the Emperor Napoleon; and that his remembrance of the manifestations of public sympathy expressed by the French people would be imperishable.

RUSSIA.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES OF THANKS FOR THE CZAR'S ESCAPE.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—Religious services of thanks to God for the happy escape of the Czar Alexander from death were offered up in all the churches of this city to-day.

THE NOBILITY AND PEOPLE IN UNION IN WARSAW—A DEPUTATION OF NOBLES TO PROCEED TO PARIS.

WARSAW, June 8.—During the morning the inhabitants of this city, with all the notables now in town, left their names at the residence of the Russian Lieutenant-Governor, as a mark of respect to the Czar.

The nobility met in order to arrange to send a deputation to Paris, carrying an address from their body to the Czar, and another to Napoleon, expressive of their horror at the attempt of the Polish assassin.

THE DUMAS-MENKEN CASE.

FRENCH LAW ON PHOTOGRAPHING DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

The Imperial Court of Paris has given the following judgment in the appeal of Alexandre Dumas against the photographer Liebert, in the Dumas-Menken picture case:—

Whereas, If it is customary for well-known persons who sit to photographers to grant the right of selling copies of their likenesses, that sale ought to cease the moment that the person who has tacitly authorized it desires it to cease; whereas, also, this concession cannot be definitive and perpetual, and as to establish such an arrangement a private convention would have to be produced, which has not been done in the course of this trial; considering, likewise, that if private life ought to be protected in the interests of individuals, it ought to be equally so in that of morals and public decency, the Court rejects the appeal, but gives Liebert the benefit of an offer made to him by Dumas of an indemnity for his outlay, and fixes the sum at 100f., after the payment of which sum Liebert is prohibited from selling the resemblance in question, and is required to deliver up the photographs to Dumas.

THE JEFF. DAVIS NAVY.

A COSTS SUIT AGAINST THE OWNERS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY, LONDON, May 28.—Before the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington—The Beatrice, otherwise the Rappahannock. This was originally a cause of possession instituted by the plaintiffs, the Government of the United States, against the Beatrice, a vessel which had been purchased from the British Government by the firm of Coleman & Co., and sold by them to the agents in this country of the Confederate States.

An appearance in this suit was entered by Coleman, who claimed to be the owner of the vessel; and he instituted a cross suit against the United States Government for necessaries supplied to the ship, payment for which, as he alleged, had not been made by the agents of the Confederate States. Ultimately Mr. Coleman withdrew from both suits, and was condemned in costs.

Mr. E. C. Clarkson now moved the Court for an order to attach Mr. Coleman for non-payment of costs.

The Court granted the order.

LUXEMBOURG.

TEXT OF THE TREATY CONCLUDED AT LONDON.

The following is believed to be the correct text of the Treaty for the Neutralization of Luxembourg recently concluded at London:—

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, taking into consideration the change produced in the situation of the Grand Duchy, owing to the dissolution of the ties which attached it to the former German Confederation, has invited their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of England, the King of the Belgians, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, to assemble their representatives at London, in order to come to an understanding with the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King Grand Duke as to the new arrangements to be concluded in the general interest of peace.

And their Majesties, after having accepted this invitation, have resolved by common accord to respond to the desire His Majesty, the King of Italy, has manifested to take part in a deliberation destined to offer a new pledge of security for the maintenance of the general repose.

In consequence, their Majesties, in concert with his Majesty the King of Italy, desiring to conclude a treaty for this purpose, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

(The names and titles of all the Plenipotentiaries signed below follow.)

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, and found them in good and perfect form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

1. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, maintains the ties which attach the said Grand Duchy to the House of Orange-Nassau by virtue of the treaties that have placed that State under the sovereignty of his Majesty the King Grand Duke, his descendants and successors.

The rights which the magnates of the House of Nassau possess in the succession of the Grand Duchy, by virtue of the same treaties, are maintained. The high contracting parties accept this present declaration and take note thereof.

2. The Grand Duchy within the limits determined by the deed annexed to the treaty of April 19, 1839, under the guarantee of the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, shall henceforth constitute a perpetually neutral State. It shall be bound to observe this same neutrality towards all other States.

The high contracting parties engage to respect the principle of neutrality stipulated by this present article. This principle is and remains placed under the sanction of the collective guarantees of the signitary powers to this present treaty, with the exception of Belgium, which is itself a neutral State.

3. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, being neutralized in the terms of the preceding article, the maintenance or establishment of strong places upon its territory becomes needless and without object. It is in consequence agreed by common accord that the town of Luxembourg, considered in past time, from a military point of view, as a Federal fortress, shall cease to be a fortified town.

His Majesty the Grand Duke reserves to himself the right of maintaining in that town the number of troops necessary to watch over it for the preservation of good order.

4. Conformably with the stipulations contained in articles 2 and 3, his Majesty the King of Prussia declares that his troops at present garrisoning the fortress of Luxembourg shall receive orders to proceed to the evacuation of the place immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this present treaty. A commencement will simultaneously be made with removing the artillery, munitions, and all objects forming part of the appurtenances of the said strong place. During this operation there shall only remain the number of troops necessary to watch over the safety of the war material and to effect its removal, which shall be completed with the least possible delay.

5. His Majesty, the Grand Duke, by virtue of the rights of sovereignty he exercises over the town and fortress of Luxembourg, engages upon his part to take the necessary measures for converting the said strong place into an open town. by means of such demolition as his Majesty shall judge sufficient to fulfil the intentions of the high contracting powers expressed in article 3 of this present treaty. The works required for this purpose will commence immediately after the retreat of the garrison. They shall be carried out with all the circumspection the interests of the inhabitants of the town demand.

His Majesty, the King Grand Duke, further promises that the fortifications of the town of Luxembourg shall not in future be re-established and that no military establishment shall either be maintained or created at that place.

6. The signitary Powers to this present treaty recognize that the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation having equally brought about the dissolution of the ties that united the Duchy of Limburg collectively with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the said Confederation, it results therefrom that the relations mentioned in articles III, IV, and V of the treaty of April 19, 1839, between the Grand Duchy and certain territories appertaining to the Duchy of Limburg, have ceased to exist, the said territories continuing to form an integral part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

7. This present treaty shall be ratified and its ratifications shall be exchanged at London within the period of four weeks, or earlier, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the treaty and appended to it the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 11th of May, 1867.

STANLEY,	VAN DE WEYER,
APPONYI,	TORNACO,
LA TOUR D' AUVERGNE,	SERVA'S,
D'AZEGLIO,	BERNSTORFF,
BENTINCK,	BRUNNOW.

Declaration.

It is well understood that Article 3 does not affect the rights of other neutral Powers to preserve and in case of need to repair their strong places and other means of defense.

(The same signatures follow.)

Financial Troubles in New Orleans.

THE REPORT OF THE RECEIVER OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—The official report of the Receiver of the First National Bank of this city shows the total assets to be $2,250,000. Of this $4 0, 00 are classified as doubtful, and upwards of $60 0,000 as bad. The liabilities to individual depositors amount to $908,000; the circulation is estimated at $180,000, and the amount due the United States is $215,000. The liabilities incurred by the Directors as makers and endorsers of bills aggregate $647,000.

Arrival of the Alemannia.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamship Alemannia has arrived. Her European advices have been anticipated.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Surratt Trial.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Surratt trial was and is to-day the all-absorbing topic of conversation, and quite a crowd had assembled in and about the Criminal Court-room, long before the hour announced for the opening of the court, 10 o'clock. Speculations were rife as to whether or not the trial would take place. Many who were not disposed to endure the inconvenience of the crowd, and who simply desired to gratify their curiosity by seeing the prisoner, gathered about the City Hall steps and in Judiciary Square, and patiently awaited the hour when the prisoner should be brought from jail. The excitement relative to the case is much greater now than it was on the 27th of May, when the case was first set for trial, and in anticipation of the presence of a large crowd, ample arrangements had been made in the court-room for the preservation of order. With a view to prevent encroachment upon the privileges of such persons as were entitled to admission within the bar, the system of issuing tickets was adopted, and was found to prevent confusion.

At 9 30 A. M. Judge Fisher entered the court-room, and took a seat upon the bench. The court was formally opened at 10 o'clock.

The attorneys for the defense, and Mr. Merrick and the Messrs. Bradley, being present, the District Attorney and Mr. Pierpont, counsel for the prosecution, having subsequently entered the room, the jurors were called, and all excepting four answered to their names.

At half-past 10 o'clock the prisoner was brought into Court by Marshal Goodwin. The prisoner was handcuffed. He appears as he did the other day, with a clean shaven face, excepting a moustache and goatee, and wears his hair long and hanging about his neck. He was dressed in a dark suit. After being in Court a few moments the handcuffs were removed, and he was assigned a seat beside his counsel.

Surratt's face is very pale, and he wears a careworn, troubled look, but faintly smiled occasionally as he receives a nod of recognition from his friends. After sitting in the court-room for some time he engaged in a lively conversation with his counsel, Mr. Merrick, and was evidentally much amused at what was said, as he laughed heartily.

By 11 o'clock the court-room was literally crowded, and every seat within the bar was occupied. Among the visitors were large numbers of colored men.

After all the preliminaries had been arranged, Judge Tippen asked if counsel were ready to proceed with the trial of John H. Surratt.

Mr. Bradley—The prisoner is ready, and has been so for weeks.

District-Attorney Carrington said he was happy to proceed with the trial of John H. Surratt, charged with the murder of the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, on the 14th of April, 1865.

Before proceeding to impanel a jury, however, the prosecution desired to submit the following motion:—

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—United States vs. John H. Surratt: Indictment, "Murder."

And now, at this day, to wit, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1867, come the United States and the said John H. Surratt, by their respective attorneys, and the jurors empannelled and summoned also come, and thereupon the said United States, by their attorney, challenge the array of the said panel because he saith the said jurors composing the said panel were not drawn according to law, and that the names from which the said jurors were drawn were not selected according to law, wherefore he prays judgment, and that the said panel may be quashed.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Coming Prize-Fight—Excursion to the Virginia Battle Grounds, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 10.—There is some excitement here regarding the prize fight between Sam Collyer and Barney Aaron, which comes off on Thursday morning next, somewhere on the Potomac. Collyer is training in Baltimore county and Aaron at Fortress Monroe.

The fancy men are arriving here rapidly. Bets are making, five hundred to three hundred, that Collyer will whip. The authorities are on the alert to arrest the parties.

Two steamers leave here on an excursion to the battle grounds on Wednesday night, and two from Washington on the same evening. A large number of tickets have been sold at both places.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 8.—The officers of several of the railroads of North Carolina and Virginia have met in convention in Petersburg, for the purpose of adopting a schedule by which the distance from New Orleans to New York by railway may be shortened. Their decision has not yet been announced. Among the officers present were—John M. Robinson, President; E. H. Ghio, Superintendent of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad; and Mr. H. V. Tomkins, General Agent of the Annamessic line.

A severe storm has been prevailing here, and to-day the wind veered round to the northeast, blowing very heavy. The storm outside is very heavy, and vessels bound in report a heavy sea moving in the Bay. The United States double-ender Lenappe, from the Gosport Navy Yard, bound to Wilmington, N. C., is detained here on account of the storm. Also the steamer Alexandria, from Norfolk to Philadelphia.

The Bremen brig Leopoldine, Captain Schultze, from Baltimore for Philadelphia, sailed this morning. The brig Sea Nymph, from Rio, with coffee, lies here awaiting orders.

A bazaar opened in Norfolk for the relief of the indigent families of deceased Rebel soldiers has been very successful.

The records of General H. L. Burton's headquarters, with the camp and garrison equipage, are being packed up, in readiness for their transfer to Charleston on Monday. One of the New York and Charleston steamers will touch here on Monday, and the General, and companies B and H of the 5th Artillery, will go on board, and probably sail the same evening.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 89¾; Reading, 106⅞; Erie, 60¾; Canton Company, 44½; Cleveland and Toledo, 117½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 76¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98¾; Michigan Central, 113; Michigan Southern, 88¾; New York Central, 101½; Illinois Central, 119½; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 66; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Hudson River, 109½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 106⅜; do. 1864, 106; do. 1865, 106½; do. new issue, 106⅜; Ten-fortles, 99½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106⅛; all others, 105¾. Money, 7 per cent. Sterling exchange, 10½; sight, 10¾. Gold, 137½.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Cotton dull at 27c. Flour steady; sales of 6000 barrels; State, $8@11 50; Ohio, $11 25@13 25; Western, $8@13 00; Southern, $10 50@11 00. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declining; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 05@1 08. Oats dull; State, 85c.; Western, 78@79c. Other breadstuffs dull. Provisions dull. Pork heavy and lower; new Mess, $22 00@22 25. Whisky quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Flour dull and nothing doing. Wheat is nominal. Legal-tenders, 74.

THE REMOVAL OF GOV. WELLS.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S COURSE NOT CENSURED BY GENERAL GRANT OR SECRETARY STANTON.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Reports having been received that Secretary Stanton and General Grant had censured General Sheridan's course in removing Governor Wells, General Grant now telegraphs to say that there is no truth in it.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Late Arizona advices state that the Indians have commenced a vigorous campaign against the whites, attacking the ranches in the vicinity of Prescott and Fort Whipple, and stealing stock in every direction. The troops are on a scouting expedition, except enough for garrison duty.

The Washington City Councils.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The City Councils organized to-day. The Lower Board has appointed, by resolution, John T. Johnson, a colored man, who has been acting as barber at the Capitol, their Reading Clerk, and also appointed a colored Messenger.

The Board of Aldermen elected white men altogether for their officials, the majority being anti-Republicans.

THE INDIAN WAR.

INVESTIGATION OF THE FORT KEARNEY MASSACRE.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—General N. B. Buford, one of the special commissioners appointed to visit Dacotah and investigate the Fort Phil. Kearney massacre, has reached this city. The commission of which General Buford was a member consisted of Generals Sulley and Parker, appointed by General Grant, General Buford, General Sanborn, Judge Kenney, and Mr. Beauvais, appointed by Secretary Browning. After a full and very complete investigation, General Buford says there is no necessity for an Indian war, and there would be none if the Indians were protected from the rapacity and rascality of frontier settlers, whose interests are to bring on a war, and supply our armies with subsistence at exorbitant prices. In fact, the present war which is upon us is nothing but a raid upon the Treasury of the United States by the frontiersmen and army contractors. These men band together, and make false reports of alleged massacres by Indians, and then call upon the Government to send troops to protect them, when in fact they only ask for them that they may grow rich from the supplies furnished them.

These men see that the Pacific Railroad is fast driving them out of business, because it furnished supplies cheaper and with more despatch to our military stations than the ranche traders could do; therefore, they get up the war so that the Indians can be driven away from the lines of railroad, and our army following them must be supplied as they were heretofore. To show you the enormous profits made by this class of people it need only be stated that at Fort Laramie our Government pays four dollars per bushel for oats, five dollars for corn, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars per ton for hay.

These prices are obtained by the sellers creating the impression that they run hairbreadth escapes on the route to camp, when they are in fact the instigators of the hostilities. The employes of the Union Pacific Railroad are also advocates of war, because the transportation of troops and passengers would put into the treasury of the company large sums of money. In fact, those only are for war who desire to plunder the Government, and the alleged atrocities of the Indians are merely used as means to consummate this robbery.

General Hancock's expedition has rendered it difficult to secure peace north of the Platte river, as the Indians all have regular facilities for communicating with each other, and when a war is made on one tribe the others think they will be included. These Commissioners also had power to separate the peaceful from the warlike Indians; but, for the reasons just stated, they found this very difficult. They, however, induced the Brule tribe, numbering 2500 persons, to keep out of the way of the hostile forces. These tribes were given $4000 worth of presents, and were assisted for the time being, as a hunting ground, all the country south of the Platte and north of the Smoky Hill route, bounded by the longitudinal lines passing the mouth of Plumb and Lodge Pole creeks.

The Commissioners found that those tribes who lived in the vicinity of military posts were much more demoralized than those who lived far away. This is especially so of a tribe called the "Laramie Loafers," living in the vicinity of the fort of that name. General Buford says he and General Sanborn are of the opinion that all the territory north of the State of Nebraska, and west and south of the Missouri river as far as the mouth of Muscle Shell river, containing about 80,000 square miles, should be set apart as an exclusive Indian territory, in which no one should be allowed except agents, teachers, and duly licensed traders.

No military posts should be erected or white persons allowed there, except those mentioned. In this territory could be collected gradually all the Indians north of the Platte and east of the Rocky Mountains. Corn can be grown successfully there, and the agents and teachers can teach them agriculture and the arts of civilized life. In fact, these Indians, in the opinion of the Commissioners, should be allowed all the advantages enjoyed by the Indians south of Kansas. The new route to Montana by way of Fort Phil. Kearney is, in their opinion, unnecessary, as all the supplies and emigration destined for that territory can be sent up the Missouri to Fort Benton, or by the southern or former route.

The Fort Kearney massacre was caused by our Government forcing a military force along what is called Bozeman's route to Montana, before a treaty had been concluded with the Indians. The Government not being able to come to terms with the real chiefs of the Indians, created new chiefs, and got up a treaty which was not recognized by the tribes as legitimate. Under cover of this treaty troops were marched to Fort Kearney, where, on the 21st of December last, they were massacred. The force consisted of 81 men, under Colonel Fetterman.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

GENERAL GRANT ANXIOUS FOR THE NOMINATION TO BE TENDERED TO LIEUT.-GENERAL SHERMAN.

The nomination to be made for the next Presidency is beginning to create a little stir in this city. In both political and private circles, this important question forms one of the current topics of conversation. On all hands may be heard the merits and chances of the men who are most prominent before the country, and whose nomination for the office is within the range of probability, being discussed. Quite a number of political managers and schemers have been here, and some of them are here yet, operating with all the influence they represent in favor of propositions looking to the coming nomination.

Some of these gentlemen are here now, it is said, to induce General Grant to accept the nomination; but report says that nothing satisfactory in reference to it can be elicited from the General. It is known that many of these political councils are held at the country residence of the elder Blair, on which occasions General Grant, and Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, are nearly always present. General Grant, it has been stated by those who are acquainted with his views on this subject, although he does not desire to become a candidate himself, is anxious to have Lieutenant-General Sherman receive the nomination; and would be deeply gratified if he should succeed in reaching the Presidential chair. Schuyler Colfax and Senator Wilson are also mentioned in connection with the nomination.—*Wash. Despatch to N. Y. Herald.*

THE PRIZE RING.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—A local prize fight came off this afternoon in Taylor's grove, back of Newport, between William McCarty and Johnny Galt, a brace of machinists of considerable repute among our domestic bruisers. Eight rounds were fought. Up to the sixth round the fight was of the most approved style, but on the seventh malice was shown, and the combatants clutched and woolled each other disgustingly, and biting and scratching was done on both sides. McCarty was badly punished in the face and ribs, and would have been thoroughly pounded, but Galt's wind gave out. On the eighth round the amiable sport was interrupted by the Sheriff of the county and a posse of police. A grand helter-skelter race ensued; friends tried to carry off the fighters, but they were so blinded with blood that they could not make headway among the trees, and both were arrested and lodged in the Newport jail. The fight was for $200 a side, but the legal interference leaves the matter unsettled.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, June 10, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand; 1865, 5-20s sold at 108¾, no change; 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 112 for 6s of 1881; 109½ for 1862 5-20s; 105½ for 1864 5-20s; 108¾ for July, 1865, 5-20s, and 105¾@106¼ for June and August 7-30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99, interest off.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 53@53¼, a slight advance on the closing price Saturday evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 51¼@51½, no change; Little Schuylkill at 27½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 27, no change. 28¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 19¼ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 12½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 119, no change.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅝; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 137¼; 1 P. M., 137⅛, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price of Saturday evening.

—The New York *Tribune* says:—

"The National Park Bank has notified its country correspondents that 'from and after the first day of July next, their accounts will draw interest at three per cent. per annum on daily balances, provided the average of the same shall not be below $5000. This arrangement will be subject to such changes in the future as circumstances may warrant.' This is a move in the right direction, and we trust that the next change will be a further reduction in the rate, or else abolish *all* interest on deposits.

—The following table shows the falling off in the gross receipts of six leading railroads in May:—

N. York Central	$58,000	Mich. Southern	$70,000
Michigan Central	31,244	Rock Island	73,194
Fort Wayne	70,000	Cleveland & Toledo	30,108

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.....b60. 53¾

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 5-20s '65, Jy.cp.c.	106¼	20 sh	Read R.		53¾
$10000 do.	106⅜	200	do.	s5.	53 1-16
$300 Lehigh 6s '84	87¼	1 0	do.	c.	53 1-16
$1000 Susq. Bds	67¾	100	do.	s5.	53 1-16
$4000 C & Am 6s, '75	98	93	do.		53¾
$2000 City 6s, N.	cdp. 99	100	do.	s30.	53
$4000 do.	99	300	do.	s30.	53
2 sh Penna R.	51¾	5	do.		53
5 do.	51¾	100	do.	c.	53
19 do.	s. 51¾	100	do.	b5.	53⅛
10 do.	c. 51¾	100	do.	s30.	53
7 sh Phila & Tr.	129	50	do.	c.	53
15 sh Morris Cl. Pf.	119	100	do.		53⅛
3 sh Lit Sch R.	27¼	200	do.	s.	53
10 sh Leh V R.	58⅝	200	do.	b30.	53⅛
100 sh Cata. Prf.	b5. 27	100	do.	s.	53⅛
100 sh Ocean Oil	2¾	100	do.	s30.	53
100 sh Read R.	53	300	do.	s.	53
100 do.	s5. 53 1-16	100	do.	b60.	53 3-16
100 do.	c. 53 1-16				

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; do. 1862, 109¾@109¾; do., 1864, 105¼@106¼; do., 1865, 106¾@106¾; do., 1865, new, 108¾@109; do 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99⅝; do.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Greeley-Davis Imbroglio—True Statement of the Facts in this Curious Case.

From the Citizen.

Nothing can be more instructive than to watch the rapid growth and development of public opinion, in support of the position assumed by Mr. Greeley, when recording himself as one of the bondsmen for Jeff. Davis. The first clamors raised against him were made by interested enemies, numerous and powerful—men in his own party either hostile to him from envy of his superior weight in the party councils, or by personal enemies with whose schemes of corruption, or for consolidated and self-perpetuating control, his pen has levied a relentless and successful war during the past quarter of a century. And how contemptible in this contest has been the attitude of nearly all the organs assuming to represent Democratic opinion! They were either too cowardly or too personally venomous to assume the responsibility of endorsing any act with Mr. Greeley's signature appended. At best they damned his generous deed with faintest praise, instead of giving due credit to his gallant protest in behalf of personal liberty, and acknowledging the noble motives of his self-sacrifice; while at worst—but we can hardly think with patience of their worst—they malignantly sneered at his appearance in Richmond, as "partly a trick of Philosopher Greeley for gratifying his insane passion for personal notoriety, and partly a trick for securing some circulation down South for his failing and detested paper." Faugh! There is a moral grandeur in Greeley's attitude in this affair, which, growing in nobility and stature with each month that passes, will bring these pigmy detractors grovelling to his feet before another year, and employ them all in hunting up certificates that they were among the first and loudest to applaud his act.

That thousands upon thousands of those who took part in the first objurgations of Mr. Greeley were actuated by worthy but misguided motives, we do not merely admit, but can prove. They must be pardoned, for, blinded with passion, "they knew not what they did." They really meant to express horror of the late Rebellion and a sense of regret that it was found or thought to be impossible to bring the chief of that great conspiracy to justice—in which they have our sympathy. But they did *not* mean, we both hope and believe, to express a desire that the crowning provision of our fundamental law, which guarantees that every prisoner accused of any offense shall have either a trial by his peers within some reasonable time, or be entitled to his discharge from close arrest, either totally or on bail, should be abrogated. They did *not* mean that they wished to perpetuate arbitrary imprisonment in time of peace, without trial or conviction—thus rendering our Government a despotism not less absolute than that of France in her days of *lettres de cachet*, and before the destruction of the Bastile; and yet, now that sober judgment has come to replace the dictates of passion, they must see, and we believe that nine-tenths of them do now realize—that this very thing must have been the result of any decision holding Davis in permanent confinement, while refusing the appeals of his counsel for trial under due process and the forms of law. It was against this establishment of an absolute tyranny on American soil—against the sanction of a precedent, placing the liberty and rights of every citizen through all future time at the mercy of an arbitrary Government, that Mr. Greeley's appearance at Richmond was an emphatic and successful protest. He was not helping Jefferson Davis to escape trial, but demanding either that he should be tried or discharged on bail, as prescribed by the Constitution. He was contending for the civil rights of all Americans, in the North as well as in the South; and by maintaining this principle in the most extreme and odious case that could be presented, he gave to his protest against arbitrary rule the most emphatic and powerful illustration of which any example could be found.

That he sought as a volunteer the unenviable notoriety which must be the first immediate result of such a position, is not only untrue, but the violent reverse of truth. We know it was his prayer—not speaking irreverently—that if possible this cup might pass away from him; and we know that it was only when he found, on unquestionable authority, that without some such action on his part, the dangerous and disgraceful precedent of permanently confining a prisoner without trial must be established, that he finally consented under a sense of duty—with reluctance, but without fear—to sacrifice himself, as did Curtius of old, by leaping into the yawning and ever-widening chasm which could not otherwise be closed. In taking the leap he well foresaw—none better—the powerful weapons of popular passion and prejudice which he was thus temporarily placing in the hands of his enemies. He heard in advance their yells of revenge and exultation, as they watched their most dreaded and detested foe descend into the chasm. But it was his noble courage, also, not to be turned from his task of immediate sacrifice by any personal fear; and it was his noble faith in the final justice of the people, which made him see not less clearly the laurel crowns, and hear not less distinctly the pæans welcoming a moral victor, which have already commenced to hail his rapid resurrection and reascent from the gulf of a wrongly forfeited popularity. Had President Lincoln lived, we believe that Jefferson Davis would have either been tried or totally discharged within six months from the day of his capture; and that Mr. Lincoln regretted the capture has already been made part of history by his famous anecdote of the "White Elephant," when first informed of the arrest made by Major-General J. H. Wilson.

It was felt by every one in authority—we believe by Chief Justice Chase as well as others—that the continued imprisonment of Davis without trial was a most lamentable blot upon our national success. But these are days of weak men and strong passions; and the question was, who could be found bold enough and strong enough to "bell the cat"—to face the first music certain to be evoked by an act so much at variance with the clamors of the extreme radical party? If all the bondsmen had been of the Democratic faith, the discharge on bail would certainly have been made by all radical orators and organs a cry against President Johnson, and the most serious feature in the labors of the late Impeaching Committee. It would have been denounced as an act of flagrant and odious treason, and would have consigned to political death every official who had taken hand, act, or part in the unholy thing. In other words, it certainly could not have been done without the powerful countenance of some such pillars of "accredited loyalty" as Horace Greeley and Gerrit Smith; and it must forever remain a monument of honor to the generous impulses and wise courage of the two gentlemen, that their sense of justice could not be bent aside by the infuriate demands of party rancor, and that their devotion to humanity and the people's rights made them willing, if need were, to accept estrangement from all their former allies, rather than hesitate to avow and maintain their convictions. It was for these reasons, and because Davis could not otherwise have been bailed, and because his further confinement without trial cried fie upon our laws, and was a disgrace to the country, that Mr. Greeley led the way, and that Gerrit Smith followed him, in placing two eminent Republican names on the document giving bail for his appearance whenever called upon to stand trial.

As to the charge that Horace Greeley did this thing from "personal sympathy," or under any other impulse than a strong sense of duty, it must suffice to say that he never spoke to Davis in his life until briefly introduced to him by Charles O'Conor in the court-room at Richmond, when their conversation did not probably cover a space of two minutes; and once again at an accidental meeting in the parlor of Mrs. Davis, who had expressed a wish to see Mr. Greeley and thank him for his humane response to her appeal on a former occasion, and for his powerful assistance in this final act. Greeley and Davis never exchanged one word or line together in regard to politics or any public questions; and yet the former has been unscrupulously represented, with a view to his injury, as in "constant cohoot" with the great Rebel; and had elaborate reports of friendly visitings, and junketings, and political caucuses between the two at the New York Hotel, whereas in fact they never saw each other while Davis was passing through New York—never, indeed, met anywhere except on the two occasions we have named, and then their conversation was simply of the character usual between gentlemen on such formal occasions. It was also charged—and this certainly, if true, would have been a grave offense, as an attempted tampering with the independence of the bench—that Mr. Greeley used his personal and political influence with Judge Underwood to secure an admittance of Mr. Davis to bail; while here again the fact is that Greeley never saw the Judge while in Richmond except in the court-room, and never exchanged with him one word in regard to the trial, except a formal request to have his bail accepted on property in the State of New York without some legal ceremony of having the bail vouched for by persons residing in the Richmond District. So much for some of the more egregious fallacies put forth by those who have sought to make this noble act of Mr. Greeley a basis of attack for their personal spite.

Our Jury System.

From the Tribune.

Trial by jury is one of the peculiar institutions of which the Anglo-Saxon race is justly proud and tenacious. Badly as it works in many cases, no one can doubt that its entire abolition would throw a dangerous amount of power into the hands of judges, corrupting the best of them, as uncontrolled power always does corrupt. Like all other institutions by which free people seek to preserve their liberties, it is cumbrous and troublesome compared with the peremptory methods of despotic Governments; and its burdens are sometimes felt so strongly by the community as to make it in a certain sense unpopular.

Every business man knows how unwelcome to him is the dirty scrap of paper in which the Sheriff invites him to attend the next Circuit Court. It destroys his peace of mind for a week before the Court opens. If he has a lawyer in his employment, or among his friends, he insists that the latter shall get his name off the jury-list. He becomes so nervous that he is sure he must be ill, and considers himself injured if his doctor will not give him a certificate showing him to be on the high road to the grave. If, however, all devices fail to excuse his presence at the opening of the Court, and he does not choose to risk the fine, he sits impatiently with his companions in affliction until the Judge calls for excuses. Then follows a scene which is the exact counterpart of Nasby's caucus at the Cleveland Convention, where, it may be remembered, upon the Chairman calling for "resolutions," every delegate arose, and putting his hand into his breast pocket, said he had "dotted down a few ijees which he would submit to the caucus." Just so, when the judge inquires whether any juror has an excuse to offer, every man in the room seems to rise and make his way to the bench, with an extreme anxiety to escape from his unwelcome duty visible upon his countenance. The unanimity with which excuses are offered, of course makes the judge reluctant to accept any; and thus it not seldom happens that jurors feel themselves to be unfairly treated—their excuses, which they know to be truthful and just, being rejected simply because the judge has become disgusted with the shuffling and prevarication of those who preceded them on the line.

The unwillingness of respectable men to serve on juries leads many of them to abstain from voting, because they hear it said that the jury panels are made up from the poll-lists, and in some cases they refuse their names to the City Directory for the same reason. Some take refuge in the uniformed militia; or, in the days of volunteer fire departments, preferred to lose their rest of nights and their peace by day at the tintinabulation of the bell, rather than serve their country in the tranquil jury-box.

The result is, and has been for an indefinite period in the past, that business in the Courts is often materially delayed by the lack of jurors. At the commencement of the present term of Court, no business could be done on the first day for want of the sacred twelve. This total stoppage of business is not an infrequent occurrence; while a delay of one or two hours on the same account is such a common occurrence that the reporters never deem it worthy of mention. The inconvenience caused by this constant interruption of business is very great, especially to suitors, and has a large share in producing those delays of the law of which laymen so much complain.

The evils of the present system are obvious enough; but the remedies are not quite so clear. Very simple expedients will suffice to get jurymen in abundance, such as they are; three dollars a day, or perhaps even two, would suffice to insure a perennial supply. But quality as well as quantity must be considered; and the class of men who would be tempted by the pay alone, at any conceivable rate, would be undesirable jurors. Some means should be found of making the service tolerable to men engaged in regular pursuits, and whom no pecuniary compensation would tempt to become professional jurymen.

Proper compensation is certainly one important, and indeed essential, step towards reform. Every juryman in this city should receive at least two dollars a day, promptly paid. Even a wealthy man likes to receive enough to pay for his lunch on such occasions; and to the majority of jurors this fee would sensibly diminish their loss, and consequently their sense of hardship. But, after all, it would not amount to half the daily earnings of a decent mechanic, and would be ridiculous, considered as an inducement, to a prosperous tradesman.

The principal reason, as far as we can judge, why business men object to jury duty is that it takes them away from business for a long time at once, upon short notice, and with an entire disregard of their convenience, or even of their necessities. In short, the system is a cast-iron one, and cannot be accommodated to the wants of individual men. Thus, a friend of ours commenced a term of service at the Circuit Court, expecting to go through with it; but suddenly finding himself defrauded to a large amount by parties who had run off westward, he was obliged to leave instantly in pursuit, and did not return until the Court had adjourned. Shortly afterwards, he was called upon to pay a fine of $25 for every day of his absence. Naturally he felt that this was practically unjust, however difficult it might have been to frame a rule to meet this case. So one class of men can easily spare a couple of weeks out of January, who could not afford to lose two hours in May; while another class could spare the time in May better than in any other month; and yet another class could well afford to lose one day in each of six consecutive months, who would be almost ruined by leaving their business for a fortnight consecutively, at any season of the year.

Why should not the law be so framed and administered as to accommodate all these classes? Let it be understood, for example, that a juryman is required to serve five days in a year, which is quite as much as should be required, and that he can arrange these to suit himself on receiving a summons. Juror No. 1 concludes to serve his five days at once. No. 2 has leisure time in February, and prefers to clear himself for two years by serving ten days in that month. No. 3 prefers to serve in instalments, and is set down for the first Monday of each month, from January to May. No. 4 is set down at his request for the third Monday of the same months. No. 5 takes the second Thursdays of October to March. Each would receive a certificate, setting forth the time appointed for his service, and this would be checked from day to day by the clerk until the whole period was filled up, when the certificate would be completed by a formal discharge of the juror for one, two, or three years, as the case might be. It would not be advisable to allow a juror to exempt himself for a longer period than three years.

Of course, it would not be possible to meet precisely all the preferences of each juryman. An excessive number might choose to serve in a particular month, or on particular days of the week. As soon as a full supply was secured for one day, the remaining jurymen must, of course, select some other day. But allowing for all possible drawbacks, we think the plan we have suggested would work beneficially. It would increase the labors of some officers of the courts; but that is a matter easily provided for. The public convenience, and the improvement of the administration of justice, are the chief things to be considered.

The convenience of jurymen being thus consulted, and their pay increased, the fines imposed for non-attendance should be strictly enforced; and the officer empowered to collect them should be held to a full accountability for such collection. All the business connected with juries should be put in charge of a single office, and the term fees now collected by the sheriff (by what authority no one knows) should go to the officer in charge, to be paid to the county.

We do not pretend to have covered all the details of this subject, as they would require more time and space than we can bestow upon them; but we believe that a general plan is here marked out, by which a great and highly desirable reform may be accomplished.

General Sheridan—The Efforts for his Removal.

From the Times.

There is nothing surprising in the statement from Washington that the deposition of Governor Wells has led to renewed efforts for the removal of General Sheridan. The friends of the Rebel Monroe, and the friends of the hybrid radical Wells, have for some time worked in unison upon this point. They have had their respective revenges to gratify, and their respective interests to serve, and with all their differences they have concurred in the desire to mortify and punish the cause of their discomfiture. The decapitation of Wells has brought things to a crisis, and a grand combined struggle to put down Sheridan is the result.

The effort is made on the ground that Sheridan, by these acts of official rigor, had exceeded his powers. The opinion of the Attorney-General is relied upon to sustain the view that the Military Government acts do not invest the commanders with the power of removal. The President, it is insisted, not only may reverse the action of the General, and restore the aggrieved individual, but must do so in vindication of the law and his own superior authority. It is confidently said that this will be done, and as a further mark of Executive disapproval, that Sheridan himself will be transferred to another sphere of duty.

We trust these conjectures have no foundation except in the wishes of the parties who propound them. We are satisfied that any reversal of Sheridan's proceedings would operate disastrously upon Union interests at the South, and that any rebuke or punishment of Sheridan for steps taken in the performance of his duty would be a very serious blunder on the part of the Administration.

It must be remembered that, apart from all considerations of legal right, the proceedings of Sheridan have in every instance commended themselves to the country as just, and in the main prudent. The first of the series of removals—that involving Judge Abell, Attorney-General Herron, and Mayor Monroe—was a righteous sequence of the murderous riot of last July. Their several degrees of responsibility cannot be more tersely stated than in the language of the General, explanatory of his order: "Mayor Monroe controlled the element engaged in this riot, and when backed by an Attorney-General who would not prosecute the guilty, and a Judge who advised the Grand Jury to find the innocent guilty and let the murderers go free, felt secure in engaging his police force in the riot and massacre." The technicalities of legal construction are as nothing against the substantial justice embodied in this measure; and no proceeding could be more calamitous for the South or the President than any interference of the latter, looking to the restoration to office and honor of these men.

Again, with regard to the Levee Commissioners, what is the truth? Rebel Commissioners were in office, with a large fund at their disposal; Wells, in contravention of law, put corrupt nominees of his own in their places, with the avowed purpose of using the funds for his personal and partisan advantage; Sheridan swept both Boards out of the way, and appointed another, in whose capacity and integrity Louisianians of all parties have confidence. Is it proper that the President shall step in to restore and strengthen the corrupt creatures whom Wells appointed for his own base ends? Is it expedient—would it be even decent—to set aside the good men whom Sheridan selected to make room for the bad men whom Wells had no right in law or equity to appoint? Mischief has already been wrought by interference in this case. The order of the Secretary of War, staying the proceedings of Sheridan's Board, is for the time a triumph for Wells' nominees, and the vitally important work of providing for the repair of levees and the relief of those who have suffered from inundations, is paralyzed in the interest of a notoriously untrustworthy faction.

The merits of Wells' removal are substantially the same. We have expressed the opinion that the manner of Sheridan's action in deposing Wells was more passionate and less dignified than we should have desired it to be. But of the one essential fact, that Wells was a treacherous, unworthy functionary, and that public interests will be benefited by his deposition, we have no doubt. Our only doubts relate to the manner of removal, not to the removal itself. Sheridan may have erred in the display of feeling under the provocation of Mr. Stanton's despatch, but the country will repose confidence in his estimate of Wells as a corrupt, tricky, and dishonest official, and a hindrance to reconstruction. Can the President afford to take such a man under his protection? Can he wisely, or even safely block up Sheridan's path, and undo what he has declared to be necessary, for the sake of Wells or any combination he may form?

We are persuaded that in these and all similar cases wide latitude must be left to the judgement of the Commanding General. The law invests him with almost unlimited authority, and in the nature of things he must be left to act very much upon the promptings of his own mind. He alone can determine the weight and tendency of the circumstances immediately around him, of which persons at a distance can form but a very imperfect estimate. And he is justified in expecting cordial and unwavering support from his superiors at Washington, especially when his course is susceptible of the clear and strong vindication which may be offered in behalf of all that Sheridan has done.

Whatever, then, be the decision of the Attorney-General respecting the general principle which is understood to be under his consideration, we trust that the President will sustain, in their entirety, the proceedings of Sheridae in the cases which are the immediate source of the discussion. There would be no impropriety, perhaps, in laying down a rule for the future guidance of the military commanders, though even this rule should not be adhered to too rigidly. But so far as the past is concerned, the obvious duty of the Executive is to ratify and uphold the action of Sheridan in respect of these removals.

As to the removal of Sheridan himself, we earnestly hope that the intrigues which are in progress looking to this result will not be countenanced by the President. The demand should not be listened to for a moment. It originates in quarters opposed to reconstruction, with help from quarters which seek to use reconstruction for their personal advantage. These are not accusers that can be encouraged with propriety in any question, and assuredly not in a question affecting the judgment, integrity, and patriotism of Sheridan.

Nominations for Presidency—Caucuses and Conventions Versus the Popular Will.

From the Herald.

We are on the eve of a great change in that important part of our political machinery, the nomination of men for the Presidency. Candidates who are merely the results of party bargains—who owe their prominence to the greater or less strength of this or that clique in some set assemblage of huckstering politicians—who are the accidents of a political condition, and represent only the compromises and cheats of party strife—such men can no longer be accepted by the country as rallying points for the expression of the popular purpose on great questions, or as the deliberate selections of the national will for the highest place in the gift of the people.

Washington was nominated for first President by the acclamation of the country—the spontaneous expression of every part of the people; and that was a case in which there could be no doubt who should be advanced to the first political dignity. But in subsequent elections, as no man was so definitely the representative of the national ideas—as differences on points of policy began to originate parties, the parties were put to choosing from their leaders the best type of themselves and ablest defenders of their principles. Caucuses of Congressmen were the first machinery for thus settling a party choice; and these caucuses acted with comparative honesty; for the men they put in nomination—all our early Presidents—were strictly typical of the great divisions of national thought, and were also men of high character—men who had achieved distinction for ability and worth.

But from the caucuses this work of organizing the people for elections fell into the hands of conventions as they exist at the present time. In these bodies originated the corruption of the country that now appals the people. Demoralization, beginning there, spread into all parts of our political system, until honor and honesty are no longer regarded as having any association with politics, and votes and offices are bought as openly and unblushingly, with as little sense of shame in the transaction, as though they were fish in the market. Conventions began by cheating the people they were chosen to act for—putting up second and third-rate men, with whom they could make terms, rather than great leaders, who would not stoop to tread the devious ways of corruption. Thus some of the great men of our history have been shut out of the Presidency, and that high place has been filled by others absolutely unworthy such honor. How large a share this fact has had in causing our present troubles, every man who will think can see for himself. Finding how complete was their party control, these conventions run riot with their trading, and this degraded the *personnel* of the conventions. They are now made up of men to whom the places are accorded as so much property. Every vote is sold, if not for money, for office, and no politician dare so insult common sense as to pretend that these bodies represent any respectable portion of the people.

Will the people, then, any longer consent to be disgraced by the existence of these self-constituted bodies of political buyers and sellers? Evidently not. Conventions are repudiated by the national intelligence. Such organization of the people, good enough in its origin, is no longer necessary. Through the press, the telegraph, and the railroad, communication is now so rapid and constant, the transmission of ideas is so easy, that the people can come to an understanding without any such intermediary bodies. If a mass meeting of the respectable men of New York express their preference for Grant, the fact will be known over the whole country the next day, and other cities will take action for or against, as their judgment may dictate. Choice by the mass of the people, not by representatives, must determine for the future the great question of nominations. Time is ripe for it; the press affords the means of intercommunication, and by this means the people must throw off the yoke of so-called leaders, and cease to be the property, the political chattels, of self-constituted conventions.

$2,500,000,000 Debt to Pay, and the Eight-Hour Movement.

From the World.

It is worth the while of the managers of the eight-hour movement, and those who support it, to consider what has befallen their Chicago friends who in like manner sought to interfere with the free exchange of services between man and man.

The eight-hour strike has ended in Chicago. For the whole month of May it was kept up, at an expense to the workmen who have been "on strike" of not less than one hundred dollars each—a sum sufficient, if there were three thousand workmen "on strike," to have established and stocked half-a-dozen co-operative stores and manufactories which would now be paying a profit to the contributors. This would have been the most effective protection to the workingmen who deemed themselves aggreived, and the most useful as well as profitable experience they could have undergone.

As employers, they would have seen the other side of the questions, "What should wages be?" "How many hours should workmen labor?" But the Chicago workmen have lost their strike and their money too; few of the employing shops but have obtained all the men they want, and the railroad-shop workmen are now sustaining the strike alone, against a combination of interests which extends wherever iron tracks are laid, from Arostook to Texas, and from Savannah to many "miles beyond Omaha."

Indeed, the interests which are combined against the success of the eight-hour movement are incalculable in amount, for they include the entire community, except the eight-hour demagogues and the misguided men who follow their dictation. We shall be told that several States have passed eight-hour laws, and that in political conventions parties compete for the workingman's favor by pledging their efforts for such legislation. We are very well aware that the pusillanimity of hand-to-mouth politicians in both the great political parties has given to this eight-hour movement a seeming start and promise of success. But we prefer to justify the favor with which the workingmen of this country have always regarded the Democratic party and followed its leaders, by telling them the plain truth about the business, and by exposing to them the groundlessness of hopes which interested demagogues have nursed and taught them to cherish.

Again and again we repeat that the eight-hour movement could at no time have been a wise or successful movement. But it was an absurd and impossible movement at the end of a war which left upon us a national debt of two and a half billions, State, county, and city debts amounting to two and a half billions more, and war claims of perhaps two and a half billions more. For this debt signifies interminable taxes, and such taxes signify an endless mortgage upon the capital of the rich and the industry of the poor—a ceaseless discount and drain upon the energies of all. When a nation which was free of debt as we were, incurs a debt as we have, then it follows inevitably that every man and woman who joins in paying the debt gives more labor for the same return, or the same labor for a less return. Suppose a workingman were, in a fit of passion, to smash his tools and burn his wife's clothes, could he keep on and thrive as well, and work as little and receive as much, after that piece of folly as before? Would not the tools have to be repaired or replaced, and his wife reclothed, and would not these be new expenditures to be defrayed out of his work? The expenditures of war must in like manner be defrayed, and the workingman of no degree can escape his share of the burden. The houses and the barns which are the farmer's tools; the cities which were stored with our wealth; the gunpowder which was blown into air; the millions of balls which are sown and rusting in the Southern fields; the diminished increase of our crops because of the farmers who were called away from productive to unproductive labor; the costly transportation hither and thither, and the costlier feeding and clothing and arming of workers transformed to idlers, and of parents turned into slayers; all those lives that were wasted for four years; and all those that were worse than wasted by the bullet and the sabre; these we have got to pay for, and no man can help paying for them, nor any class hope to shift the burden upon any other class, or all others.

But demagogues tell workingmen that they can get the same wages for eight hours' labor as formerly for ten. We tell the workingman that he cannot get the same wages for eleven hours' labor as formerly for ten. Ten hours' labor per day, no matter of what sort, will not return the same wages to any laborer. The lawyer, the minister, the banker, the journalist, the merchant, the manager, the foreman, the mechanic, the farmer, the laborer, all get less pay for the same work—get more than one-tenth less. Wages may go up or down, as stocks may, or gold, or cotton, or wheat, but the return for labor, year in and year out, will have less purchasing power, less comfort-getting, happiness-obtaining power than formerly; less by more than one-tenth, in all departments of human industry, highest to the lowest. That is what it means to have a debt of billions. Further evils of like sort we are suffering because that our national industry is paralyzed, and because that our irredeemable and fluctuating currency debauches credit and commerce; but these are evils which in time can and will be remedied by the opponents of the men now in power and responsible for their enormity. The gigantic debt which they have created is not in the power of any party or administration to remove. The nrtional debt alone makes the success of the eight-hour movement impossible.

It may be asked why the eight-hour movement interferes with the free exchange of services between man and man. In this manner:—Either an eight-hour law would establish less work for the same wages, or more wages for the same work among a considerable number of employés; or would establish less work for the same wages among the few employés of Government; or would reduce wages and work both in the proportion of ten to eight; or would be a dead letter on the statute-book, and have no result at all. Now in determining how much work for how much wages, the debate should be perfectly free between him who has wages to exchange for work and him who has work to exchange for wages. These two alone are concerned. The interference of outsiders is an impertinence—of Government, is an oppression. The workman is master of the quantity and the quality of the labor he will sell. The employer is master of what labor he will buy, what wages he will pay. They often differ, but must come together at last, and, that no injustice may be done to either, debate must be utterly free. Then the exchange of service will be free.

But just as the manufacturing capitalists have made use of Government machinery and Government power to disturb this free debate, and to cripple this free exchange in their own selfish interest, so the demagogues who want the votes of workingmen are telling them that they too can step in and make use of the enormous power of Government to disturb this free debate, and constrain to their own advantage what should be an unconstrained and free exchange.

Such are the objections to any Government interference of whatever sort. Descending to detail, no advocate of the eight-hour law seeks to put a dead letter on the statute-book, or seeks to reduce wages and work both in the proportion of 10 to 8. If the passage of such a law were to have these results only, he would feel that he had labored in vain. Were its passage to result in giving the same wages for less work to a few employés of Government only, his failure would be hardly less complete. In order to profit, unduly and unfairly, a few favored fellow-workmen by paying them more than current rates he would have imposed a considerable tax upon all the rest of their fellow-citizens who, in great proportion, are workingmen. The only remaining effect of an eight-hour law would be to establish less work for the same wages, or more wages for the same work, among a slightly larger number of workingmen. "Slightly larger," for we have repeatedly shown how few and innumerous the classes are to whom an eight-hour rule could or would apply, though written on every statute-book in Christendom—not possibly to farmers or farm-laborers, not possibly to mechanics who own their tools and work by the piece, not possibly to the workmen engaged directly in transportation by railroad on land, or by steam or sail on sea; and so on till you come to the small and few classes to whom an eight-hour law could and would apply if one were enacted and enforced. And now we say that to these classes utterly impossible has our huge national debt made it for the same work to get the same wages. Utterly futile and hopeless, therefore, is any movement, led by demagogues, pandered to by politicians, for giving by law the same wages for less work.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths,
Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

(Below the Girard House).

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

5 27 E. L. KNIGHT & SON.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

ALLEGED FALSE SWEARING.—Before United States Commissioner Hibbler, on Saturday, John Roberts and Antoinette Nobblit had a hearing upon the charge of perjury, in swearing falsely to an application for pension money. It appears that Mrs. Isabella Livingston lost her son, John Kennard Livingston, at Andersonville prison, in August, 1864. She made application for her bounty money, and found that another woman claiming the name of Livingston was drawing the same. The papers were found to bear the names of John Roberts and Antoinette Nobblit attached, as swearing to the identity of the woman who was receiving the pension money. They were arrested, and after a hearing, as stated above, were held for a further hearing, when it is supposed that Mrs. Livingston will be present.

DROWNED.—An unknown white man, aged fifty years, five feet seven inches high, with brown hair and short grey whiskers, and wearing grey pants and dark cloth vest, and long boots, was found yesterday at Arch street wharf. The following receipts were found on his person:—One in the name of Walter Eldridge, for work for the sloop Colonel May, dated August 21, 1866; also one to Thomas Blake, dated October 13, 1866; and also an order for a bowsprit of the sloop Colonel May, signed J. M. Hodman. The Coroner took charge of the body.

OFF FOR A CRUISE.—The revenue-cutter Active left the Navy Yard on Saturday for her new station off the coast of Massachusetts. The Active is a beautiful vessel, and is splendidly fitted out. She is 190 feet in length, 20 feet beam, and 12 feet hold. The vessel is a very creditable specimen of Philadelphia workmanship. The following is a list of the officers of the Active:—Captain Fengur, First Lieutenant Sparrell, Second Lieutenant Healy, Third Lieutenant Charlton.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The work of grading Susquehanna avenue, from Seventh to Franklin street, and Franklin, from Susquehanna avenue to Diamond street, and Diamond, from Seventh to Tenth street, was commenced yesterday. This improvement is much needed, for the purpose of facilitating the building operations now going on in that vicinity. About 150 dwelling houses have been contracted for on the streets named above.

A BURGLARIOUS VISIT TO CHESNUT HILL.—The residences of M. Russell Thayer and Henry M. Bowen, situated on Summit street, Chesnut Hill, were entered by burglars on Friday night, and several articles were stolen. The demand for an increased police force in this locality is imperative, and the proper authorities should at once take measures to protect the citizens there from the depredations of the burglars that infest the place.

COMMENDABLE.—The German Cabinet Makers' Relief Associations held a meeting on Saturday last to devise means for the aid of the families of these who were killed at the late boiler explosion. The Associations donated one hundred dollars to each family of their deceased members, and resolved to make a general collection in aid of *all* the families. A committee of eighteen was appointed for this purpose.

THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 575 loads of hay and 59 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay Market, North Seventh street. The prices declined since the last quotations. Best quality Timothy Hay sold at $1·75@1·80 per 100 pounds; mixed at $1·55@1·60. Straw sold at $1·55@1·69 per 100 pounds.

THE MURDER OF COLONEL RIDDLE.—After an examination before the Coroner on Saturday afternoon, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from blows inflicted by Hornkelth, and that the jury find John Culp accessory to the fact. The latter has not been arrested.

AMUSEMENTS.

HORTICULTURAL HALL—OPENING CONCERT.—The opening concert of the new Horticultural Hall, Broad street, near Spruce, will take place to-morrow evening. The following is the programme:—

1. Grand Overture—"Catharine Cornaro," F. Lachner. By the Germania Orchestra—(Leader, Mr. Chas. M. Schmitz).
2. Song—"The Old Sexton," Russell. Mr. H. C. Peakes.
3. Ballad—"By the Sad Sea Waves," ("Crusaders"), Benedict. Mrs. Zelda Harrison Seguin.
4. Grand Buffo Duet, from *L'Elisire d'Amour*, Donizetti. Miss C. Richings and Mr. E. Seguin.
5. Song—"Thou art so Near, and yet so Far." Reichardt. Mr. William Castle.
6. Grand Chorus—"Still Wasser Rose," Abt. Mænnerchor Society—(Mr. L. Engelke, Leader).
7. Song—"Sweet Spirit, Hear my Prayer," Vincent Wallace. Mrs. Boudinot.
8. Quartetto—from the Opera of *Rigoletto*, Verdi. Miss C. Richings, Mrs. Zelda Harrison Seguin, Mr. William Castle, and Mr. S. C. Campbell.
9. Grand Overture—"Carnival Romain," Berlioz. By the Germania Orchestra—(Leader, Mr. Charles M. Schmitz).
10. Cavatina, from Ernani—"Infelice," Verdi. Mr. S. C. Campbell.
11. Duet—"See the Pale Moon," Campana. Mrs. and Mr. Arnold.
12. Valse—"L'Amore," Novaro. Miss C. Richings.
13. Grand Chorus—"Hymn to Music," Mænnerchor Society—(Mr. L. G. Engelke, leader).
14. Duet—"The Two Fishers," Gabuzzi. Messrs. Castle and Campbell.
15. Song—"Elly, Mavourneen," Benedict. Mr. D. B. Wylie.
16. Grand Finale to first act of *The Rose of Castile*. Balfe. The Richings Opera Company—(Mr. W. G. Dietrich, Leader).

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The net proceeds of the performance this evening are to be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the recent explosion in Sansom street. *Cendrillon* will be presented; and when we think of the cause, we feel confident that the theatre will be crowded to its utmost capacity. Every person who frequents a place of amusement should make it a duty to purchase a ticket this evening for the New Chesnut Street Theatre. *Cendrillon* will be played every evening this week. On Friday evening, Mr. Walter Lennox, the low comedian of the establishment, announces his benefit.

ARCH STREET THEATRE—*Little Boy Blue*.—Mr. Fox's new pantomime continues to grow in favor, and will be played all the week. The tricks are more wonderful than any yet performed in this city. The scenery is very pretty, and the acting of the Foxes is admirable and very funny. The base-ball act by the "Muffins Club" is exceedingly well managed, and excites the risibles of the most stolid beholder. On Friday Mr. G. L. Fox takes a benefit. *Little Boy Blue* matinee on Saturday afternoon.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson continues his engagement through the present week. *Rip Van Winkle* will be played every night. Miss Susan Denin will support Mr. Jefferson as "Gretchen."

AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—The proprietor of the American Variety Theatre, Mr. Robert Fox, intends to devote the entire receipts of that establishment next Friday evening to the relief of the sufferers by the recent boiler explosion. The company have consented to volunteer their services on that occasion, and doubtless a handsome sum will be realized. This theatre is the most prosperous place of amusement in Philadelphia at the present time, and the mammoth combination affords a most attractive evening's entertainment.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, have good houses, and present each evening an excellent entertainment of Ethiopian diversions.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—This is the last week of the Lubins, who, during their long engagement in this city, have been quite popular. They have a matinee on Saturday next,

FLORIST
AND
PRESERVER of NATURAL FLOWERS
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flow are furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4·28 | MOON RISES....0 56
SUN SETS....7 30 | HIGH WATER....9 40

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEO. MORRISON COATES,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
JAMES DOUGHERTY,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Malta	Liverpool	New York	May 28
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	May 29
Bremen	Southampton	New York	May 28
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	May 29
Lafayette	Liverpool	New York	May 30
Mississippi	Havre	New York	May 30
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	May 31
Proponis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
Col Cork	Liverpool	New York	June 1
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 2
Persia	Liverpool	New York	June 2
Mellita	Liverpool	Philada	June 8

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Concordia	New York	Antwerp	June 13
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	June 12
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 15
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Columbia	New York	Havana	June 13
Cornica	New York	Havana	June 15
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	June 15
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	June 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 15
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June —

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent ca l at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Geo. S. Hunt, Woodbury, 11 days from Cardenas, with sugar to J. Mason & Co.

Steamer Florence Franklin, Pearson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Susan, Grumley, 40 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, Fall River, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.

Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.

Schr J. P. Kirtland, Nickerson, Boston, E. G. Glover.

Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Providence, do.

Schr Joseph Whitehouse, Jones, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughlin, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.

St'r G. H. Stout, Ford, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore. J. D. Ruoff.

St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r New York, Marshall, Washington, do.

St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alexandria, Platt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughlin, from Salem, in ballast to Westmoreland Coal Co.

Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierpont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 7.—The following vessels are at the Delaware Breakwater:—Schrs A. C. Lyon, from New York for Georgetown, D. C.; Barbara, and Mary Francis, do. for Virginia; F. Randolph, and William and James, do. for Seaford; N. Jones, do. for Norfolk; W. Jones, from Wimlhaven, with stone for the Delaware Breakwater; and sloop John the Earl, from New York for Chincoteague. Wind E., and raining.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, for Liverpool, sailed from Norfolk 6th inst.

Barque Halfden, Sorby, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 8th inst.

Barque Arbutus, Knowlton, for Philadelphia, at Cardiff 24th ult.

Barque Oileren, Forgusen, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 8th inst.

Barque Georg and Johann, Jordan, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 8th inst.

Brig C. Matthews, Cox, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 6th inst.

Brigs H. Houston, French, and L. A. Blossom, Hodgdon, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Schr S. E. Jones, Fisk, from Bristol for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 6th inst.

Schr F. W. Perry, Risley, for Philadelphia, sailed from East Greenwich 6th inst.

Schr Frigate Bird, Johnson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown 7th inst.

Schr I. L. Howard, McDuffie, hence, at Portland 6th instant.

Schr Golden Eagle, Kelly, hence, at New Bedford 7th inst.

Schr A. C. Austin, Willard, hence, at Salem 6th inst.

Schr Wave Crest, Young, hence, at Providence 7th instant.

Schr S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, hence, at Weymouth 4th inst., and sailed 7th to return.

Schrs A. Truedell, Barrett; R. W. Tull, Robbins; and W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 6th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A fixed white light will be exhibited from the lighthouse at Arkansas Pass, Texas, on the night of Saturday, June 15, 1867, from sunset to sunrise, and will be continued thereafter.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The focal plane is at an elevation of sixty-four feet above the level of the sea, making the light visible, under ordinary circumstances, from a distance of twelve nautical miles.

The tower is of brick, natural color.

New Orleans, June 1.

On the 15th of May, 1867, a new light will be shown on the Meloria Shoal, to the southeast of the port of Leghorn.

The light is on a Mitchell's apparatus, with iron standards, on the south extremity of the shoal, 180 metres south of the spot known as Torre della Meloria, and from hence the light of Leghorn bears 73 degrees SE.

The light apparatus is lenticular, of the fourth order.

The light is fixed, and red.

The elevation of the focus of light from the level of the sea is 18 3 metres, and it is visible in clear weather at a distance of eleven miles, and it illumines the whole horizon.

The geographical position of the light is in lat. 43 32 44 N., lon. 7 55 east of Paris.

The bearings are magnetic. Variation 14 58 NE.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree," "Last Rose o Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.
No. North WATER Street, and
No. North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 3 14

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned an disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
6 10 GOLDSMITH' facturer of Poudrette, ALL, LIBRARY Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE are of delicious flavor, free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmwsm

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.
THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF
Fine Spanish Olives,
For sale by the gallon, much below the cost o mportation, by
JAMES R. WEBB
8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 343 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8 6mwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGSTORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
NO. 434 RACE STREET.
6 5

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

MEDICAL.
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
GRIEL & BROTHER, GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 28 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.
Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwflmrp

FERTILIZERS.
AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28 mwfl No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 1mw

SHIPPING.

SHIPPERS, TAKE NOTICE
The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's New Iron Steamship Tioga, 1075 Tons,
CAPTAIN JAMES T. MORSE,
Is now taking freight at low rates for New Orleans direct, at Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street), to sail SATURDAY, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M.
Through Bills of Lading signed to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, Brazos, and all points on the Mississippi river.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer are of a superior character.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 6 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave on the above port on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M. from second wharf below Spruce street.
Until further notice, the TONAWANDA will be withdrawn, and the WYOMING will make semi-monthly trips.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookse
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana returning, for freight and passenger.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans, on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf above Spruce street).
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port June 15.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below spruce street).
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Wyrth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 15, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to HAVANA, $50 currency.
No freight received after Thursday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

EDINBURGH	Wednesday, June 12
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Wednesday, June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, June 22
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, June 29

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $85; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAFSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, 11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 207 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.
Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 6 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.
SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.
$300,000 PRESENTED TO SUBSCRIBERS.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $10,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $10,000.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $5000 EACH.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2500 EACH.
Read full Schedule of Presents below.
EACH CERTIFICATE OF STOCK IS ACCOMPANIED WITH A BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE, AND ALSO INSURES TO THE HOLDER A PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.
THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.
Is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of
THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS,
Incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8, 1867.
THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,
Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.
The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN,
District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. LEWIS R. BROOMALL,
Ex-Chief Coloner, U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey.
HON. W. W. WARE, New Jersey.
HENRY GORMAN, ESQ., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia.
J. E. COE, ESQ., Of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
THE
WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,
In order that the benevolent object set forth in this circular may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of
FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,
which we put on subscription at prices much below their retail value,
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY
will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the secretary. (None others genuine.)
Any person sending us ONE DOLLAR, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive, immediately, a fine Steel Plate Engraving, at choice, from the following list, and One Certificate of Stock, insuring One Dollar in our published schedule.
ONE-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"My Child! My Child!!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or, The Early Days of the Revolution."
Any person paying TWO DOLLARS will receive either of the following fine Steel Plates, at choice, and Two Certificates of Stock, thus becoming entitled to Two Presents.
TWO-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."
THREE-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
Any person paying THREE DOLLARS will receive the beautiful Steel Plate of
"HOME FROM THE WAR,"
and Three Certificates of Stock, becoming entitled to Three Presents.
FOUR-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
Any person paying FOUR DOLLARS shall receive the large and beautiful Steel Plate of
"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"
and Four Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Four Presents.
FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
Any person who pays FIVE DOLLARS shall receive the large and splendid Steel Plate of
"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"
and Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.
The engravings will be delivered to each subscriber at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail postpaid, or express, as may be ordered. Also, the Certificates.
THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY
WILL AWARD
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) IN PRESENTS
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.,
OR AT THE INSTITUTE.
EVERY SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES A PRESENT AND ENGRAVING.
SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1 Cash Present		$40,000
1 Cash Present		20,000
1 Cash Present		10,000
1 Cash Present		5,000
2 Cash Presents of $2500 each		5,000
1 Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila		18,000
1 Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J.		15,000
1 Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington avenue, Philadelphia		15,000
1 Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc		10,000
1 Three-story Cottage, Lot, etc		5,000
25 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $200 each		5,000
1 Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, span of Horses, Harness, etc., complete		5,000
10 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each		3,000
1 Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" a perfect picture; promises great speed; also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc.; making a first-class establishment		5,000
20 Pianos, $500 each		10,000
20 Melodeons, $225 each		4,500
5 Rosewood Sewing Machines, $200 each		1,000
10 Family Sewing Machines, $100 each		1,000
50 Fine Gold Watches, $200 each		10,000
100 Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value		10,000
3 Camel's Hair Shawls, $1000 each		3,000
2 Camel's Hair Shawls, $3000 each		6,000
3 Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each		750
10 Cashmere Shawls, $50 each		500
20 Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each		1,500
50 City Building Lots, $175 each		8,750
The remainder will consist of Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Phot

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet) or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1867.

The Course of General Sheridan.

Of all the Generals who are acting as Military Commanders under the Reconstruction law, none has given greater satisfaction to the loyal people of the country than Major-General Sheridan. There have been a promptness, a vigor, and a decision about his proceedings such as we might have expected from the hero of Five Forks and of the Shenandoah Valley. He has, moreover, exhibited a sense of justice and a regard for the spirit of the law under which he is acting, which are eminently satisfactory to witness. His prompt removal of the bloody and violent Monroe from the office of Mayor of New Orleans was exceedingly gratifying to the whole country. The public mind had fastened upon this bad man much of the guilt of the New Orleans massacre, and it was an offense to the whole nation that he was permitted still to hold his office. Sheridan, who knew all the facts, and was thoroughly cognizant of the character of the man, promptly removed him, and the people applauded the act.

So, too, the construction that Sheridan put upon the Reconstruction law, in connection with registration, was just that construction which an earnest and thorough loyalist would have been apt to put upon it. He interpreted it by its spirit. He was not troubled, like our astute Attorney-General Stanbery, to determine whether the law was passed with reference to the Rebellion of our day or to the war of 1812. When the law spoke of certain classes of men who had aided and abetted the enemies of the United States, Sheridan did not have to go back half a century to find them. He acted like an honest man, determined to do his duty.

The removal of Provisional Governor Wells was a matter entirely within the judgment of the General. If he found Wells an impediment in the way of carrying out the law of Congress, he did perfectly right in removing him. We do not stop to listen to any clamors about the overthrow of State authorities, the removal of the Governor of an independent State, and all that. That question was decided long ago. Wells has no more rightful authority as Governor, except what he gets from the very act under which he is removed, than any other citizen of New Orleans has. The so-called State Government, of which he has constituted a part, is a merely provisional thing. It has no claim to legality. It has no bond of connexion with the old line of State Governments which existed in Louisiana before she seceded from the Union. It was a pure usurpation until given a provisional authority by the late act of Congress. But that very act contemplates the early removal of these Provisional Governments, and their replacement by constitutional organizations. General Sheridan is therefore acting in the strictest conformity with the law. He is wielding a power that it was specially designed he should wield, and his judgment in the premises commands the approval of the great mass of the people.

We do not share the apprehensions expressed in some quarters, that General Sheridan is about to be removed. Doubtless his faithfulness has called down upon his head the maledictions of the partisans of Monroe. Doubtless there are many who would like to see his action in the case of Wells reversed. Doubtless his course has not given the highest satisfaction to the President. Mr. Johnson will never forgive him for telling the truth so effectively in regard to the New Orleans massacre. Still, we do not believe that Sheridan will be removed. There are political considerations which, in our opinion, will be all-powerful in keeping him where he is. We do not imagine that the politicians at Washington who support "My Policy" are anxious just now to increase General Sheridan's prominence before the country, by removing him from a position which he fills so eminently to the public acceptation.

The Suffrage Question in Kansas.

The people of Kansas are taking the lead upon the great reformatory questions of the day with reference to the matter of suffrage. The Legislature of the State, at its late session, proposed two amendments to the Constitution, to be voted upon by the people at the general election in November next. One amendment proposes to strike the word "white" from the Constitution, and the other to strike the word "male." Upon the first the Republican party of the State has taken an affirmative position, and will enter upon a thorough canvass. It will probably be successful, as there seems to be no organized opposition to the movement. The Democratic party has not been able to maintain an organization in Kansas since the breaking out of the Rebellion. At the close of the war there was not a distinctively Democratic paper in the State. In the contest last fall, the opposition to the Republicans organized a Johnson party, but it had no power with the people. Besides, many of the Democrats themselves will support the movement for impartial suffrage. There was originally in Kansas a large "black law" element, as it was then called, composed in good part of men who were in favor of making Kansas a free State, but excluding negroes therefrom.

This element was pretty much crushed out during the early political struggles of the Territory—a portion going over to the pro-slavery Democracy, and a still larger portion uniting with the Republicans. We have but little doubt that with a thorough canvass the State will be carried for manhood suffrage by a large majority.

The movement for allowing women to vote is prosecuted on its own grounds, and has already enlisted in its support a majority of the prominent and influential men in the State. Kansas was always inclined to be liberal on this point. In the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention there was a strong feeling in favor of allowing women to vote, and in the Constitution of the State as finally adopted women are allowed to vote in school matters. Throughout the whole history of Kansas the women have borne a prominent and noble part, and probably no State could be selected in which there is a greater predisposition to concede to them full political equality. We should not be at all surprised, therefore, to see the word "male" stricken from the Constitution by a large majority. The Kansans are a progressive people, accustomed to take the lead, not bound much by old precedents, ambitious for the fame of their young State; and it is not at all unlikely that they may afford to the world the first example of a Commonwealth founded upon the absolute equality of all its citizens.

Is Maximilian Alive?—There has been deep anxiety for several days to discover whether whether or not the Archduke of Austria has been murdered by the Mexicans, or whether his life has been spared. We say *murdered* advisedly, for the execution of the head of a *de facto* Government, recognized not only as a belligerent, but as a nation, by nearly all the great powers, would be nothing else than murder. We think, however, that there is good reason for believing that the life of the Prince has been spared. Although we have no positive news from Queretaro, yet the mere absence of intelligence is in itself good news. If Maximilian had been executed, we would have heard of it before now. Such intelligence travels with lightning speed, and three weeks would have brought us the fact. If he was not murdered when first captured, he will probably not be so treated when the first flush of passion has subsided. If he lived to see the 16th of May, he will probably yet return to Austria, and be welcomed by his illustrious brother, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

The Cable despatch received some weeks ago which stated that Prussia had postponed to some future time, not specified, the evacuation of Luxembourg, seems not to have been well founded. At least, a later Cable dispatch, announces that the Fortress was to be evacuated in the course of the present week.

The Turkish navy, it is reported, blockades the Greek ship Arcadia, which has become so famous for its regular trips between Greece and Candia, at Cerigo, one of the Ionian Islands. If the despatch is true, a war between Greece and Turkey would be more imminent than at any previous time.

Aid for the Sufferers.

Besides the great personal liberality exhibited towards the victims of the late explosion, a number of sums have been sent to our office, which we hand over to the agent of the Home Missionary Society for distribution.

Amount previously acknowledged	$175·00
T. M.	10·00
G. W. B.	10·00

The following sums have been received by the Home Missionary Society, in aid of the sufferers by the explosion:—

M. Baird & Co,	$250·00
Cash	3·00
From a Friend	10·00
J. H. P.	20·00

The New York *Times* quotes history in regard to attempted assassinations, and declares that the most noteworthy circumstance about the attempt on the Czar's life in the Bois de Boulogne is, now that we know the facts, its failure. It is the last of a remarkable series of failures. It failed as did the previous effort to take the Czar's life in St. Petersburg, as did the attempt against Bismark, the attempt against the King of Prussia, the attempt against the Emperor of Austria, the two attempts against Louis Philippe, the two attempts against Napoleon, and, in a word, as have failed all the recent plots to murder the potentates who govern Europe. So uniform has been the issue of such schemes, that a cynical theory was once started that Napoleon hired men to play the *role* of assassins, so as to gain popular sympathy. True it is that Kings and Ministers have fallen a prey by scores to the assassin, within the last few centuries. Henry IV and Louis XV, of France, both fell in their coaches in the streets of Paris, the former by the dagger of Ravaillac, the latter by that of Damiens. Henry III, Gustavus III, and Gustavus the Great, the Dukes of Guise and Berri, of France, and Buckingham, of England, Murray, of Scotland—these and other monarchs, and ministers as powerful as monarchs, have been victims of assassination, while our own President Lincoln ends the fatal list. Nevertheless, of late, not one in twenty of regicidal plots have succeeded, and the fact is suggestive. We sturdy republicans need not agree with Claudius that "there's such divinity doth hedge a King, that treason can but peep at what it would." But surely there is something extraordinary in the repeated warding off of death, of late, from sovereigns, when circumstances conspired to make death seem inevitable.

The New Governor of Louisiana.—The gentleman whom General Sheridan has appointed Governor of Louisiana, to succeed the erratic and impotent Wells, is a thoroughly loyal and able man. Hon. Benjamin F. Flanders is a native of Bristol, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842. He studied law and settled in New Orleans, where he taught school, subsequently became editor of the *Tropic* newspaper, served as a member of the City Government, was Superintendent of a public school and a railroad company, and in 1862, under the new order of things, was elected a Representative from Louisiana to the Thirty-seventh Congress.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 3p

REV. ROBERT COLLYER, OF CHICAGO, will lecture at UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN, on TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The True Christ." 6 10 2t*

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wim 6m

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29] UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw4p

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 2m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.
C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House.
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

"DON'T LET THAT BABY CRY!"
On receipt of FIFTY CENTS I will send a Family Recipe for making SOOTHING SYRUP, warranted as good as Mrs. Winslow's
Cost, only FOUR CENTS per bottle. [6 10 3t*
Address W. B. V., this office.

REFRIGERATOR AND WATER COOLER
ESTABLISHMENT,
LAMP AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 917 MARKET STREET,
Splendid assortment of Silver-Plated and Britannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Toilet Sets, Children's Gigs, Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers of all descriptions, Wholesale and Retail, at
N. C. COATES',
5 22 wfm1m6p No. 917 MARKET Street.

251 REFRIGERATORS, 251
SCHOOLEY'S PATENT.
CORRUGATED WATER COOLERS, THE GREAT ICE SAVERS.
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGERS.
FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINES.
IRONING TABLES, AT
WILLIAM B. KERN'S
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
251 NO. 251 N. NINTH STREET. 251
5 22 wfm1m]

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
Daily Instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.
ACTUAL BUSINESS
is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful.
MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers.—we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.
CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
TERMS.
Commercial Course.....$35 | Telegraphic Course.....$40
JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 2 11 mw6m

THE BUSINESS NEWSPAPER!
OF THE
WILMINGTON DAILY "COMMERCIAL,"
PUBLISHED BY
JENKINS & ATKINSON,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Is the only Daily Paper Published in the State!
The only paper that receives News by Telegraph.
The only paper sold in the streets of Wilmington.
The only Delaware paper sold on the trains of the Delaware Railroad.
Besides its very large circulation within the city limits, it is sent to all the principal towns and villages throughout the State.
Its advertising columns are patronized by all the best business men in the State.
As an Advertising Medium it is unequalled by any other paper in the State.
Philadelphia merchants, manufacturers, and business men generally, will find the "COMMERCIAL" an unequalled medium through which they may reach the people of Delaware. The "COMMERCIAL" may be seen on file at the Exchange, and at the Mercantile Library.
NOTE.—The proprietors have purchased the exclusive privilege of selling their publications on the Delaware Railroad, for the purpose of giving their paper all possible prominence. 6 1o 3t*

CROQUET.
AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
NO. 914 ARCH STREET,
SOLE AGENTS.
CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AND $14·00 PER SET.
OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHER MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.
PARTY INVITATIONS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.
JUST ISSUED.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.
Can be manufactured very low.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY
HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 10 1m NO. 1931 BROWN STREET.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS. [3 19 3mrp

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
tem w 1rp Philadelphia.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,
Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.
OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,
6 7 fmw3m Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867
Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20th. 6 10 1m*p
MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company for certificate No. 254, for eight shares preferred stock in the name of
CHARLES FIELD.
Philadelphia, June 6, 1867. 6 6thmst*

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLES', No. 1257 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Reduces, etc., in one hour.
Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

JOHNSTON & SELDEN,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

$3500 TO INVEST UPON MORTGAGE. Apply to A. FITLER, Conveyancer, No. 51 North SIXTH Street, 3t*

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 t7 3 4p

GREAT REDUCTION
IN STRAW GOODS!
FREEMAN & CO.,
CORNER EIGHTH AND VINE STREETS,
WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 10,
1000 HATS AT 62 CENTS EACH.
1000 HATS AT 75 CENTS EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·00 EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·25 EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·50 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·00 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·25 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·50 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·75 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $2·00 EACH.
These Goods, just received from Eastern Manufacturers, comprise all the latest Styles and Novelties in PEDAL, COBURG, MILAN, and GLACE.
ALSO, 1000 OF HARDING & CO.'S UNIVERSAL SHADE HATS,
NO. 1 AT $1·00 EACH.
NO. 2 AT $1·10 EACH.
NO. 3 AT $1·25 EACH.
These HATS are suited for the sea-shore, and are unquestionably THE MOST POPULAR SHADE HAT IN THE MARKET 6 8 12trp

STRAW GOODS GIVEN AWAY.
NO. 922 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
SIGN OF THE TIGER.
MISSES' PAMELA HATS, 25 CENTS.
MISSES' PAMELA HATS, 25 CENTS.
MISSES' PAMELA HATS, 25 CENTS.
WORTH ONE DOLLAR.
WORTH ONE DOLLAR.
LADIES' STRAW BONNETS 50 CENTS,
WORTH $1·25.
Also, all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, at 25 cents less than market prices.
AUCTION GOODS DAILY.
SIGN OF THE TIGER,
6 8 6trp NO. 922 SPRING GARDEN ST.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.
INQUIRE OF CURES.
Joseph H. Pouncal, No. 2117 Girard avenue.
Mrs. Bacon, No. 925 Market street, Camden.
E. A. Hughes, No 6 4 N. Fifteenth street.
Mrs. Dunlap, No. 1360 Hewston st., 18th Ward.
Dionysius Taylor, No. 405 Taylor st., 19th Wd.
John Ventler, Rope Ferry road.
Mr. Alder, No. 14 N. Nineteenth street.
Alderman Comly, Frankford.
Mrs. Gravenstine, Armat street, Germantown
Mr. Cline, White Hall, Bridesburg.
E. Poley, Phœnixville, Chester county.
D. Wilson, Lancaster Pike, Chester Valley, and 4500 others. Neuralgia, Gout.
Dr. FITLER, one of our oldest physicians, advises gratis, daily from 10 to 10 o'clock.
OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
All communications by mail answered.

A. W. FABER'S
CELEBRATED
SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,
TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
MOSS & CO.,
(AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.)
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.
X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS
CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING
ASHCROFT'S
LOW WATER DETECTOR.
PRICE $50, APPLIED.
AUG. S. BATTLES,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
6 7 1t NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCRIP WANTED.
DREXEL & CO.,
6 3 10t NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD ST.

EXCURSIONS.
EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. 5 25 2m
DOWN RIVER—MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 9 o'clock, from Second Pier above ARCH Street. Steamer SWAN, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, and Bombay Hook.
Wednesdays and Saturdays the SWAN may be Chartered for EXCURSIONS. 9 29 1tf*
EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Girard street),
EVERY HALF HOUR,
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
First boat leaving Fairmount at 7·20 A. M.; last boat at 9·35 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6·35 P. M. 6 5 1m
DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING BREEZES, and first class Restaurants in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*
TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 13m4p*

CARPETINGS!
JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,
4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.
JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATION OF
CARPETINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
French Chenille, Axminster,
WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.
3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS AND
VELVET CARPETS,
WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.
JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
626
CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,
English and American Oil Cloths,
COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS
4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of
CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS
AT RETAIL.
WHITE, RED, CHECKED,
AND
FANCY STYLES.
The Largest Assortment in the City.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CANTON MATTINGS,
CARPETINGS
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN R. WHITE,
NO 13 NORTH SECOND STREET
IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.
CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

OFFICE OF
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
REMOVED TO
No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,
Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.
THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.
Please call and examine. 5 6 wfmrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE BOILER EXPLOSION.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER—RECOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF MORE OF THE VICTIMS, ETC.

The search for the bodies of the missing persons who were in the building on Sansom street at the time of the recent explosion, is still being prosecuted with all possible vigor. All day yesterday a large force of firemen and others were at work removing the rubbish, in the hope of finding the remains of those who are still missing their operations being eagerly watched by a large number of spectators. This morning a force of fifty men were put at work upon the ruins, and it is expected that they will be able during the course of the day to remove the entire mass of rubbish, and thus bring the bodies of all the unfortunate victims to light.

On Saturday the remains of the boy Frank Dubois were recovered, and yesterday afternoon they were buried from the residence of his mother, at No 1425 Rye street, near Second and Reed streets. Young Dubois was much respected by all who knew him, and his widowed mother had no other reliance for support. About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the workmen also came upon the remains of William R. Halloway and William Crump, whose name was erroneously given heretofore as Croucr. Both of these men were employed in the turning department, and their remains when found were very close to each other, the legs of Mr. Crump, who was in a sitting position, being thrown over the prostrate form of Mr. Halloway. The latter had covered his face with his hands, to protect it from injury. The bodies of both of them were found in the south-eastern portion of the ruins, jammed in between the fly-wheel of the engine and the eastern wall of the demolished building. They were badly crushed by the heavy iron work which had fallen upon them, but were only slightly damaged by the flames.

Portions of several bodies were also found during yesterday. About 8 o'clock in the morning a part of a body, with the right leg attached, was discovered. A roughly made truss was attached to the thigh, and a portion of the pantaloons still clung to the charred remains. In the pocket was found an iron ring, to which were attached a dead-latch, trunk and desk key. These remains are supposed to be fragments of the body of Mr. Alexander N. Closson, a portion of which were recovered on Friday last. About noon yesterday the workmen came upon a portion of a foot, encased in a low shoe, and several small bones, with fragments of crisp flesh adhering to them, all of which were found just south of the exploded boiler, where the fire raged the longest and fiercest.

At twenty-five minutes to 12 o'clock this morning, the workmen discovered the remains of Mr. William Achuff. They were burned to a crisp, but were recognized by his father and two brothers, who were present, by the shape of his head and the color of his shirt. Mr. Achuff resided on Atmore street, above Thirteenth. He was only twenty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

During the morning, several pieces of a man's scull were also found, as well as the trunk of a leg. They are supposed to be fragments of the remains of Mr. Alexander Closson, who was probably the only person blown to pieces.

Thus far the remains of eighteen bodies have been recovered and recognized. Six others are known to be still missing. Two or three persons who were in the habit of frequenting the mill have not been seen since the disaster, and it is feared that they also perished. One of them was a boy, who was seen in the building a short time previous to the explosion. Fragments of several bodies, which are too much disfigured for recognition, have been taken from the ruins at different times, thus lessening the labor still before the workmen in the rubbish. Mr. Leonard, who was reported missing, is safe, and w s at the ruins this morning.

Mr. Henry Wolfrom, whose remains are still missing, lived at Twenty-seventh and Samson streets, and leaves a wife and four children.

While assisting in the work of removing the bodies a man by the name of Alexander Barnett, who resides at No. 21 North Seventh street, was seriously injured by coming in contact with a falling beam. He was injured in the breast and on the back of the neck, but is now doing very well, and will be out in a few days.

In addition to the particulars given in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH on Saturday concerning the families of the victims, we have learned the following facts:—

James O'Donnell, whose remains have been recovered, was thirty-five years of age, and married. He resided at No. 405 Lombard street.

Dietrich Endress, whose remains have been recovered, was thirty-eight years of age. He was unmarried, and resided in Mark's lane.

Measures for the relief of the sufferers are still being actively prosecuted, and it is to be hoped that a large amount will soon be realized, so that the families of the victims may be relieved of all present necessities. In furtherance of this object a joint meeting of the two German Cabinet-makers' Relief Associations was held on Saturday, and $100 guaranteed to the family of each one of their members. A general subscription in aid of all the families was also inaugurated, a committee of eighteen having been appointed to carry it out. At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange this morning, Mr. Howard Hinchman stated that the subscription by the members was already quite large. A committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions and disburse the same. No merchant should turn a deaf ear to their solicitations. The committee consists of the following:—L. C. Graff, No. 2043 Market street; E. Harper Jeffries, No. 33 North Water street; and George Cookman, Broad and Filbert streets.

Lest some unauthorized persons should endeavor to practise an old swindling game by soliciting aid in the name of these Societies, the subscription books have been stamped with the seals of the Associations, and also bear the signatures of their Presidents, Messrs. C. Greuser and Th. Wissman, and those of their Secretaries, Messrs. G. A. Klingelzoeffer and Louis Meitsch. A meeting will likewise be held this evening, at No. 1012 Sansom street, in aid of the same worthy object. We would also call the attention of our readers again to the benefit in aid of the families of the victims, which takes place at the Chesnut Street Theatre this evening. The largest house of the season should be present, and those who are unable to gain admittance should not turn away without contributing their portion by the purchase of tickets.

The boilers of the establishment, as already stated, were of the return flue pattern, and were manufactured by Messrs. Morgan & Orr about six years ago. They were 40 feet in length, and 40 inches in diameter, the bore of the cross-pipe being 4¼ inches; bore of safety valve, seat and neck, 2⅝ inches; bore of globe valve, 2⅝ inches. One of the boilers being sufficient to drive the engine, which was twenty-five horse power, non-condensing and direct-acting, they were used alternately, a month at a time. The safety valve was placed upon a pipe which communicated with both boilers. Between this safety valve and each of the boilers there was a stop-valve. The boilers are said to have been in good condition, with no liability to accident, under ordinary circumstances. But they were sadly defective because of the intervention of the stop-valve between the boilers and the safety valve. If the stop-valve happened to be closed, no steam could escape through the safety-valve. There was a still further defect, in the fact that the pipe leading to the steam-guage was attached to the communicating pipe outside of the stop-valve, instead of leading directly to the boiler, so that the turning of the valve would render the guage entirely useless. The screw, turn-wheel, and brass pieces connected with the safety-valve attached to the exploded boiler cannot be found. Should they be recovered, it can be discovered, from their condition, whether or not the stop-valve was turned at the time of the explosion. If this should prove to be the case, the cause of the disaster would no longer be a mystery; as the increase in the fire by the addition of shavings, as described by the engineer in the statement first made public in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, must certainly have caused an accumulation of steam, which, finding no outlet by means of the safety-valve, resulted in the explosion of the boiler. The Coroner's jury will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the machine-shop of Mr. William H. King, opposite the scene of the disaster, to inquire into this matter and all others connected with the melancholy affair.

At noon to-day the men at the Hospital were all doing well, with the exception of the engineer, Mr. Jenkins, who is still in a precarious condition, and not entirely out of danger.

THE "AMERICAN GUARDIAN" for June has been received, and a glance at its contents shows that it contains much matter which is of interest to all who are devoted to the cause of temperance. This journal is doing a good work in behalf of order and sobriety, and therefore deserves the encouragement of the public. The publication office is at No. 25 North Sixth street.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—A TOUCHING SCENE.—At the church corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets, yesterday morning, the pastor, Rev. A. A. Willitts, D. D., conducted the solemn and impressive services usual on Communion seasons in the Presbyterian Church. The attendance was large, and the sermon from 1st Corinthians, 2d chapter, and 1-5 verses, one of peculiar earnestness and interest. The additions to the church were eighteen, one of the number on profession of faith. This one was a pretty-faced little girl, twelve years old, the daughter of a young man now in Montana Territory, who recently wrote to the superintendent of the West Arch Street Sabbath School for a donation of books to enable him to organize a Sabbath School in the Rocky Mountains. She appeared before the session of the Church on Saturday evening, we were informed, and passed an examination entirely satisfactory, giving unmistakable evidences of a change of heart and faith in a Saviour's love.

This incident at the commencement of Rev. Dr. Willitt's ministry in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, is forcible, and illustrates that in weakness there is strength—in fidelity Christian love. After endeavoring to secure a pastor for upwards of a year, the congregation finally obtained the acceptance of this distinguished clergyman. The first candidate for admission into the church is a little child—one of those whom Christ told His disciples to "suffer" to "come unto" him. In referring to the introduction of this child of tender years into the church the pastor beautifully alluded to the incident, and said he had no doubt that Jesus Christ, who first called the little ones unto Himself, would ratify the acceptance of this candidate in Heaven.

The Sabbath School, in response to the Montana call, has forwarded, since its recent reorganization, a large library, together with Bibles, Testaments, and music books, besides refurnishing its own library with about five hundred new volumes. The books formerly contained in the library were donated to a Committee for presentation to some destitute school in this State.

A collection was taken up yesterday in the West Arch Street Church in behalf of the sufferers by the recent catastrophe in Sansom street, realizing $200 21. We trust the missionary work so admirably begun in this church will be continued.

FAREWELL SERMON.—The services in the Church of the Nativity yesterday were of unusual interest, owing to the delivery of his farewell sermon by the Rector, the Rev. R. C. Matlack, who has just been granted a six months leave of absence by his congregation, for a trip to Europe. This church has recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, and from the sermon of the pastor delivered on that occasion, we learn many items of interest concerning its history. It was founded in 1842, and its first Rector was the Rev. John Gregg. He was followed successively by the Revs. William C. Cooley, N. Sayer Harris, F. S. Wiley, N. O. Preston, and the present incumbent, the Rev. R. C. Matlack, who has had charge of the church since 1859.

During its earlier years it was subject to many embarrassments, but has finally overcome them all, and is now one of the most flourishing and well-established churches in the city. During the past year it has paid off an indebtedness of long standing, so that it is now free from all pecuniary embarrassments, while its contributions to benevolent objects have been on a scale of commendable liberality. Though located in a section of the city crowded with churches, some of whose pulpits have been filled with very able ministers, such as Drs. Adams, Kennard, McDowell, etc., it has maintained itself as a growing church, has an admirable Sabbath school, a large and increasing communion list, and is thoroughly organized in every department. Much of this success is due to the faithfulness and zeal, combined with business tact and administrative ability, of its present worthy pastor. Worn down by excessive labors, his church and congregation, in a manner equally creditaole to themselves and to him, have generously proffered him a six months' respite, and have supplied the pulpit in his absence. Should the pastor return with restored health and vigor to resume his labors, we may safely predict a brilliant future for the Church of the Nativity.

VISIT OF A COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE COUNCILMEN TO OUR CITY TO INSPECT OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM, ETC.—At half-past 12 o'clock last evening there arrived in this city a Committee of the Baltimore City Councils, and other officials, for the purpose of examining into our system of public schools, and the mode of supplying the city with water.

The following are the names and positions of the gentlemen:—Rev. J. W. Magilton, Superintendent of the Board of Education; William Magilton, Secretary of the Board of Education; Thomas J. Pitt, President of Councils; and the following members:—Messrs. J. L. McPhail, C. W. Burges, William S. Crowley, T. C. McGuire, John M. Jones, Samuel A. Ewalt, S. S. Green, James T. Caulk, John B. Haroid, Captain Stamp, George Chapman, Stephen Whalen, William H. Hebden, Samuel M. Evans, F. Metzgar, W. H. Dalger, Joseph D. Lowry, W. C. Arthur, Henry M. Hutchinson, and James H. Bond.

The party, accompanied by a committee of our City Councils, left the Continental Hotel at half-past 9 o'clock this morning, and visited the school-house in Fifth street, below Washington avenue. After inspecting the rooms and everything appertaining to the school, they visited the Zane street grammar school, and subsequently the Hancock and Lincoln schools, each of which they thoroughly inspected, and obtained some valuable facts from the teachers in regard to the books studied, the effect of the system upon the scholars, their proficiency in the different branches, and other desirable information.

The Committee this afternoon will visit the Girard College and the Fairmount Water Works previous to their return to the Continental Hotel. Their visit will extend to the middle of the week, as it is their intention to inspect all the objects of interest in our city.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE EIGHTH WARD.—An alarm of fire was sounded about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, which proved to be in a large stable on Vaughan street, between Walnut and Locust streets. The flames were first seen curling out of a window of the loft. Some time elapsed before the firemen arrived upon the ground, during which the fiery element had made great headway, completely envelop ing the two stories of the stable. When the doors were opened, a huge sheet of flame—a fiery sentinel—debarred any from entering to the rescue of the property within. The structure was forty by ninety feet, two stories in height, built of the best of brick, and fitted up in the most convenient style. At the time of the conflagration the building contained five carriages, two cutters, and ten valuable horses, all of which were destroyed by the flames, although strenuous efforts were made to rescue them.

Mr. George F. Tyler was the owner of the stable, and estimates the loss thereon at $18,000, upon which he has $10,000 insurance in the Philadelphia and Delaware Mutual. Mr. Tyler and Mr. C. N. Beach were the owners of the horses, carriages, and cutters, and lose thereon about $11,000, which is partially insured in some of our city companies. Mr. Beach has an insurance of $1600 in the Live Stock Company of Norwich.

A watchman, who was sleeping in the building when the fire first broke out, escaped through a rear door. The flames from the burning building damaged the roofs of a block of houses in Greenville place, owned by Mr. Thomas Steward, to the extent of $500. The houses were occupied by a number of poor families. They sustained considerable loss by the hasty removal of their furniture, and also by water.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.—The following letter, with regard to the stamp duty upon canned meats, etc., has been received in this city:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 4.—SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 3d inst., I have to say that the act of July 13, 1866, imposed a stamp duty upon canned meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, and jams or jellies.

The act of March 2, 1867, exempts canned and preserved meats, shell-fish, fruits, and vegetables. The exemption does not include sauce, syrups, fish, prepared mustard, and jams or jellies. These articles are liable to stamp duty. Syrups made from fruits are liable to stamp duty.

Yours respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

J. R. McFetridge, Esq., Revenue Stamp Agency, No. 304 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SCHUYLKILL REGATTA.—The first race of the regatta will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock; the second at 5; and the third at 6. In addition the skeletons, to the shells Batchelor, Wink, and Hesperus, and straight gunwale barges Thistle, Iris, and Vesper will compete. The races will be continued on Wednesday and Saturday next. On the last day the Atlantic Club of New York will be present.

YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.—The Fifteenth Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends took place at Longwood Meeting House, Chester county, June 6, continuing through three days. Nearly a thousand persons were in attendance, from many different States of the Union.

This Society has no creed or discipline, conceiving that union for moral and practical work is a sufficient tie of fellowship. An entirely free platform is offered to all who choose to speak at their meetings, and all shades of opinion find representatives there.

Testimonies were presented upon war, temperance, religion, and other subjects. The testimony upon war condemned the war spirit, and expressed a desire for the settlement of national differences by arbitration, and for a general disarmament.

The subject was discussed at length, and excited great interest.

The testimony on temperance expressed opposition to the use of alcohol in any form and for any purpose, and demanded a strict prohibitory law. The sentiment of the audience was unanimous in favor of this latter point.

The testimony on religion expressed satisfaction with the rapid advance of liberality among all sects; declared that the eternal moral and spiritual principles of Christianity were taking the place of dogmatic and ritual elements; and set forth that the development of the physical and moral nature was the chief religious duty of man.

Several other testimonies were also adopte on the rights of women, etc.

Among the speakers were Lucretia Mott, Robert Collyer, H. G. Spalding, Alfred Love, Henry C. Wright, N. W. Brewster, Oliver Johnson, Charles Hayden, Dr. Ellen Baird Hanman, J. H. McElroy, Chandler Darlington, Sarah A. Pearson, Lewis Marshall, J. W. Hunn, Edward M. Davis, Robert Purves, Dr. Cameron, John G. Jackson, J. Williams Sharpe, and others.

Letters were read from James Freeman Clarke, Frances S. Gage, and others.

The proceedings will soon be published in pamphlet form, and may be had by applying to Oliver Johnson, of New York.

STRONG DRINK ON SUNDAY.—Although all places where strong decoctions are dealt out were apparently closed to all sale and business yesterday, yet we witness but a small diminution in the usual number of drunken cases, as exhibited in to-day's police report. It is possible that many rear doors afforded easy ingress and egress to the thirsty, who rejoiced the inner man by copious draughts of certain commingling of cold beer and hot whisky. The following is an exhibit of the arrests for drunkenness throughout the twenty-four hours of Sunday:—

District.		District.	
1	12	12	8
2	22	13	3
3	15	14	2
4	10	15	1
5	4	16	5
6	3	18	11
7	3	Harbor Police	4
8	3	Park Police	2
9	8		
10	11	Total	129
11	2		

THE SEA-SIDE.—As stated in our Atlantic City letter, published on Saturday, the United States Hotel, at that favorite watering place, is soon to open for the season of 1867. We now learn that the "opening day" has been fixed for June 26. The United States will continue, during the present season, under the management of Messrs. Brown & Woelpper, who have heretofore conducted it with great success, and with entire satisfaction to their thousands of patrons. The storm of yesterday having taken itself to other parts of the world, we may now anticipate a return of the warm weather, so that by the 26th of the month the air and the water will be at the proper warmth for our seaside pleasures. Residents of the city can make arrangements for the summer by calling upon or addressing the proprietors of the United States, at No. 827 Richmond street, as well as at Atlantic City.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.—The matter of testing the constitutionality of the law—which has enforced a new order of things upon the Sabbath—has become a mania with some of our saloon-keepers, who have only been cured of the same by a prompt application of arrests, fines, and bails. John McEvoy, who keeps a place on Orthodox street, in Manayunk, sold strong drink to drunkard yesterday. He was arrested, and held in $500 bail by Alderman Holmes to answer at Court.

John Mullen, having committed the same act, by allowing the thirsty to pass the portals of his liquor establishment, on Richmond street, in the Eighteenth Ward, was held also in $500 bail by Alderman Senix.

GOING ABROAD.—This morning Mr. John F. Orne, of the well-known carpet firm of J. F. & E. B. Orne, No 904 Chesnut street, in company with Mr. Joseph T. Bailey, the jeweller, of No. 819 Chesnut street, left this city for New York, whence they will sail, on Wednesday morning, on the steamer Scotia, for Europe. These enterprising gentlemen are in the habit of making a business visit to Europe once a year, but on the present occasion the Paris Exposition, and other unusual curiosities, will divide their attention with the claims of their business engagements.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT TO-MORROW NIGHT.—The Horticultural Society, in throwing open their Hall to-morrow night for musical purposes, have provided a splendid programme, which will be found on another page. The entire Richings Opera Company, the Mænnerchor Society, and the Germania Orchestra, are engaged, and will discourse most excellent music. The quintett, from *Rigoletto*, the finale to the *Rose of Castile*, and the *Carnival at Rome*, overture by Berlioz, should be attractions to fill this vast hall three times over, apart from the great interest attached to such an occasion.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.—Charles Barger and Albert Creager were arrested last night, the former at Girard avenue and Eleventh street, and the latter at Callowhill and Fifth streets, on a charge of burglary. It is alleged that they broke into the furniture store of Mr. John Hart, at No. 939 Ridge avenue, and appropriated articles of which they stood greatly in need. They were held for a further hearing before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station this afternoon

---

HELD TO ANSWER.—Lewis Craft, who is the sole proprietor of a saloon at Twenty-third and Hare streets, and who, giving way to his irascible temper, struck a German named Heller on the head, till it assumed an unenviable aspect, was held in $1500 bail to answer by Alderman Fitch. It is said that Heller, of whom it was at one time supposed he would not survive the blow, agreed to compromise the matter for $10. Craft rejected this proposition with unfeigned contempt.

A LARGE HAUL OF THE WORTHLESS.—Yesterday morning, before dawn of day, by the energetic movement of the Second District police, seventy vagrants were arrested and sent to prison. They will get good feeding at the prison, and well washed, and by noon to-morrow they will in a l probability be liberated. This seems to be reduced to a system. The police say that a House of Correction would be a blessing, for through it the community would soon be rid of these loafers.

LARCENY OF A RING.—Charles Battes, a young man, was taken in custody about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, for the larceny of a gold ring, valued at eight dollars, the property of Thomas Hettings. The ring was recovered at a pawnbroker's office, No. 326 N. Thirteenth street, where it had been exchanged for a small amount of money. Alderman Massey held Battes to answer in default of $500 bail.

SUSTAINED AN INJURY.—Yesterday morning, at the fire in Vaughan street, Lieutenant Connelly, of the Fifth Police District, had his right foot seriously injured by one of the heavy doors of the stable falling upon him. The upper part of the door was burned off, and while he was trying to close it, it fell, one of the corners striking him with considerable force, lacerating his foot in a painful manner.

THE RIDDLE HOMICIDE—A CORRECTION.—In our report of the testimony taken before the Coroner's Jury, on Saturday last, in this case, by a typographical error, Mr. Culp's name was in one place made to read Cliff. As stated at the close of our report, "to the best of the witness' (Henry Hulm) belief, Mr. Cliff did not enter the place."

CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD.—On Wednesday next, the West Jersey Railroad Company place on an additional passenger train for Cape May, leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M., making two through trains, viz.:—8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. They have arranged for a heavy travel, and will place on additional trains as the season advances.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—

That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—

1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments: our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

A NATIONAL MEDICINE.—One can hardly pick up a newspaper or turn a street corner nowadays that he does not find, staring him in the face, the announcement that Professor Soand-so has just discovered a medicine which is a panacea for all the ills that flesh is or may be heir to. These "wonderful" discoveries usually have an existence of a few months, then disappear from public notice. The reason of their sudden extinguishment is apparent. They were humbugs. At the outset all medicinal preparations have an equal chance for success, as all are equally unknown; but the chaff is soon winnowed from the grain by the practical test which an unprejudiced public applies to all things. There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgement of the people for any length of time. One of the few which we have now in mind, and which has been a long time familiar to nearly every household in the land, is the celebrated HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their almost universal sale and use, and their emphatic endorsement from all portions of the country, compel the admission that they must be a specific for the ailments for which they are recommended. Letters before us attest their efficacy in diseases of the throat, bowels, and liver. In that truly terrible complaint, dyspepsia, they are regarded as a sure cure. In Pittsburg, where these Bitters are manufactured, their sale for home use is immense. This fact alone speaks volumes in their favor.—*Extracts from the Muscatine Courier, Iowa, February 7, 1867.*

WE ARE GLAD to notice the rapidly increasing prosperity of the Colton Dental Association. It is about a year and a half since Dr. Colton came to Philadelphia and established an office for *extracting teeth without pain*, with his new anæsthetic agent—nitrous oxide gas.

To-day he has the names of five thousand six hundred and forty-six persons to whom he has administered the gas, and for whom he has extracted teeth in Philadelphia; and no one of all this vast number has found himself any the worse for inhaling it. The operator, Dr. Thomas, who has been with the Association more than a year, is acknowledged, by the best judges, to have no superior in the profession as an extractor, and many of the leading dentists of the city entrust all their patients who desire to take an anæsthetic, to his tender care.

Arrangements are also in progress for the accommodation of those who desire any short surgical operation performed under the influence of the gas.

We are happy to learn also, that the Doctor will be able, hereafter, to wait on patients outside the regular office hours. This announcement will be especially attractive to persons who find it difficult to call during business hours.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AVAILABLE TO ALL.—Rare opportunities are now offered to the public whereby they may possess themselves of House-furnishing Goods of every description. In order that the estate of the late John A. Murphey may be closed, the exceeding large and valuable stock of goods contained in his late establishment will be offered at prices which, for moderation, will exceed all others in the city. The stock embraces everything to be desired and necessary in every well-regulated household. Plain tinware, brushes, woodenware, with a category containing everything in that line, from a wooden ladle to a capacious wash-bowl. Then there is plated iron and japanned ware, with an assortment of cooking utensils of every description. The article which is an indispensable necessity in every house, the genuine Arctic Refrigerator Water Cooler, can there be found in all its sizes. This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine this stock before purchasing.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—It is an established fact that a very large class of disorders can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood, and circulate with it through every portion of the body; for by this means only can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. *Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, White Swellings, Enlargement of the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Old and Indolent Ulcers, Goitrous Swellings of the Throat, etc.*, are cured with a certainty which has astonished every beholder. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach; operating as a tonic, it removes *Dyspepsia and Nervous Affections*, and imparts a glow of animation and health unequalled by anything in the whole Materia Medica. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM GIFT ENTERPRISE.—The following commendable arrangement has been made by the Board of Supervisors of the Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise. Mr. Samuel G. Diehl, Deputy Collector of the Second District, is to receive all moneys paid in for certificates, and in case the decision of the Supreme Court is against the corporation, every certificate holder will receive back his or her money. Mr. Diehl will deposit all the funds in the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, and keep it there until the decision is announced or the first drawing actually takes place. This plan will insure against loss, under any circumstances, to purchasers of certificates.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & Co.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

GROVER'S & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—To-morrow morning, at Birch & Son's auction store, will be sold in lots to suits purchasers, the finest assortment of Linen Goods ever offered at auction—comprising table cloths, napkins, towels, sheeting quilts, handkerchiefs, of every variety. They are now open for examination.

THE WET SNAP!—
The Cool Snap!
The Hot Snap!

Clothing adapted to all kinds of "Snaps," at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class ready made Clothing Store, under the Continental.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Deck street.

YOU CAN GET a beautiful porcelain picture for only $1; also, six cards, or one large photograph $1, at Reimer's Photograph Gallery, Second street, above Green.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Deck street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Klipatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Filler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—
Drawers, $1 50 to $3 50. Shirts, $1 to $3 50.
Drawers, $1 50 to $3 50. Shirts, $1 to $3 50.
Drawers, $1 50 to $3 50. Shirts, $1 to $3 50.
McIntire & Brother, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BARTINE—JOHNSTON.—June 6, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev. D. W. BARTINE, D. D., Pastor of State Street Church, Trenton, N. J., to Miss MARGARETTA S. JOHNSTON, of Philadelphia.

GETZ—HUNTER.—On the 6th of June, 1867, at No. 2008 Sansom street, by Rev. T. B. Miller, Mr. JOHN H. GETZ to Miss HELEN A. HUNTER, both of Delaware.

POMEROY—BOILEAU.—On the 8th instant, by Rev. J. S. Kennard, at his residence, No. 720 Broad street, Mr. CHRISTOPHER F. POMEROY, of Lawrenceville, N. J., and Miss ANNA L. W. BOILEAU, of Fieldsborough, N. J.

SMITH—HATCH.—On the 6th instant, at Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, SAMUEL SMITH, formerly of Troy, N. Y., and EMILY L. HATCH, daughter of the late Charles W. Warnick, of this city.

STROCK—VIVIAN.—March 31, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. HENRY CLAY STROCK to Miss MATTIE VIVIAN, both of this city.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the 8th instant, MARY, wife of John Baker, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 809 Rachel street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, from injuries received at the late explosion, GEORGE W. CLARK, son of Charles J. and Ann Clark, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Warren Lodge, No. 126, I. O. of O. F., and Southwark Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 24, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 411 Redwood street, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

McCALLEY.—On the 8th instant, HENRIETTA, wife of James McCalley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 105 Wood street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock.

DOG LEG Z SPRIG, FLAT BOW BRIDGE and T Warded Cupboard, Chest, Pad and Trunk Keys: Fye's Patent Flat and Round Cylinder Night Keys, Brass and Iron Rim Keys in variety.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TO KEEP YOUR BOY FROM STREET associates and evil examples, give him a Chest of Tools and a Boy's Work Bench. This will bring out his mechanical and inventive talents, and keep him at home. A variety at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A PHILANTHROPIC GIFT WOULD BE A Clothes-Wringer with cog-wheels (which we know to be the most durable). It should be used by every housekeeper who properly estimates the value of the time, labor and clothing saved by it. Ask your neighbors who use one if they would be without it. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 6p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 3p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7]3p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
1 30 w1m6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

GRAND PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY
OF THE
Eruption of Mount Vesuvius,
BY PROFESSOR JACKSON,
Will be given during this week, at the
EASTWICK PARK, GRAY'S FERRY,
Due notice of which will be given in the Daily papers.
A FULL BAND OF MUSIC WILL PERFORM.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. [6 10 2t

THIRD EDITION

The Trial of Surratt.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Carrington read the following affidavit in support of this motion:—

District of Columbia, county of Washington, to wit: Be it remembered that on this 7th day of June, A. D. 1867, before the subscriber, Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, personally app

THE CITY PULPIT.

DUTY OF THE CIVIL MAGISTRATE.

Are Our Rulers a Terror or an Encouragement to Evil-Doers?

A Sermon Delivered Yesterday Afternoon by Rev. John Chambers.

[SPECIAL VERBATIM PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Rev. John Chambers' church Broad street, below Chesnut, was yesterday afternoon very nearly filled, to hear a sermon preached by the pastor upon the subject, "Are our rulers a terror or an encouragement to evil-doers?" It was delivered in Mr. Chambers' usual forcible manner, and was listened to from beginning to peroration with deep interest, the congregation drinking in, as it were, every word that fell from the speaker's lips. Only once, at some apt remark, was the silence broken, and then only with a suppressed titter for a second, when all remained as quiet to the conclusion as the sea in a calm. Previous to the commencement of the sermon, Mr. Chambers announced that the collection next Sunday would be for the benefit of the widows and orphans rendered desolate by the late boiler explosion on Sansom street. He hoped the congregation would contribute liberally, and show these widows and fatherless little ones the benevolence of their hearts. Mr. Chambers then came forward and delivered the following sermon:—

THE SUBJECT.

Our subject this afternoon is, "Are our Rulers a Terror or an Encouragement to Evil Doers?" In the third verse of the thirteenth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans, he says:—"For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou, then, not be afraid of the power? do that which is good, and thou shalt have the praise of the same."

It is known, possibly to most of you, if not all, that this Epistle was written in the fourth year of Nero, the prince of tyrants and of bad men. The Jews were refractory. There was an unwillingness on their part to submit to the authorities under which they lived. The object of the Apostles was to instruct the Christian Church that they had duties to perform even to the civil authorities that were not of their own choosing, nor of their own particular taste. But you will observe in all the Apostolic writings, as in the teachings of Jesus Christ, in not a single instance did they interfere with what we call the politics of the people; that subject was most religiously shunned; and so it should ever be—following not with a particular party of men. The great object of the Bible is to correct the evils that are in them, and put man's mind and heart in such a state and condition that they will not yield to the power and the control of evil; and that by good doing they are to overcome evil.

It is not that the pulpit is to be appropriated to discuss questions, mere abstract questions, or to take up the philosophy of any particular sect or principle in the civil or political organizations of men; but it is to tell the truth of God, and to warn the people of their danger, in whatever relation they stand, and in whatever circumstances they are placed. The 33d chapter of Ezekiel, a portion of which I read to you this afternoon, must satisfy you, and will if you read it carefully, that, while the ministers of God are not to become partisans, nor to connect themselves with party movements among men, they are to keep the people enlightened in regard to the evils that are in the world.

Many evils result from bad men in authority, as others do from bad men out of authority; and everybody knows that in proportion to the position of men their influence is good or bad; and if those that are appointed as ministers of religion, for example, should step aside from the discharge of their duties and fall in with the evils of the day, the amount of mischief done by them is very much greater than that done by others. If we countenance vice in any form, if we sanction it in any of its relations, if we encourage lawlessness, disobedience to the authorities, to parents, and to magistrates, we thereby do mischief, just as the civil ruler if he winks at sin and evil, or if he partakes of these things, the mischief that he does is necessarily great.

THE RULER SHOULD BE A RELIGIOUS MAN.

Unquestionably, my brethren, every ruler in the world, as all other men, should be a good man. I do not say that the President of the United States is under any more obligation to be a pious man than I say that the gentlemen in this congregation are to be pious men. I do not believe he is. But I do believe that he is bound to be a religious man, as I believe you all are. I do not believe that the Governor of a State is to be particularly religious more than any citizen of that State; but he ought to be a religious man. I do not say that the chief magistrate of the city in which we live is any more obliged or under any greater obligations to be a man of God—a man that is a terror to evil-doers, and a praise of all that do well—any more than other men are to be good, and a terror of evil-doers and praisers of all good men.

All men are bound to be religious men, not sectarian men. I do not believe in sectarianism, although I care not a jot so they do what God requires of them, and not what you call ecclesiastical rulers require them to do; but they must do what God requires. And then we will have to do with the great and the good men, and if they have said anything that is extra good, why we will take it and use it as we should do. But this subject of religion comes directly to every man. Now, what right has any man in this house to stand aloof from the requirements of this Bible any more than I have? Am I bound to be a religious man and you not to be a religious man? Am I bound to love my God with all my soul, with all my strength, and all my mind, and with all my heart, and you to treat Him with infamy and contempt? Can that be so? I do not so understand it.

CHARACTER OF OUR RULERS.

Now, then, the question is, Are our rulers, our official men, in every relation, beginning with the Chief Magistrate of the nation, are they such, occupying these high and important positions? They take the most solemn oaths when they enter upon their official duties, and they swear, as they have to stand at the judgment seat of God, that they will discharge their duties strictly according to the rules laid down. They have a Constitution to guide them, they have rules established by the people to guide them, and they are bound to do it.

Rulers in our country, ever since the adoption of this form of government, have been the servants of the people. They are not the masters; they are the servants of the people. We select them to perform the duties of office, not for themselves, not for their own aggrandizement; but we have called them, and we put them there, and we say to them, "Now you have to take care of our interests and our welfare, and to watch over us and see that we get our rights; that we are not imposed upon, abused, distressed, and to take care of us." This is true in the great national sense, it is true in the relations of States, and it is true in the municipal arrangements. Hence our Government in all these relations is of the people; and as in religion, like priest like people. For this is universally true. I say as in religion, like priest like people. So in regard to rulers, like people like rulers.

CHARACTER OF THE PRIEST.

If you have bad men setting bad examples, men that are conniving at, and men that are participating in, the evils that are to destroy you, you have them there because you put them there. And these men are not so much to be blamed as those that put them in that place. A wicked priesthood—when I use this term "priesthood" I am not referring to any particular denomination, but I am using it in its popular sense, and when I speak of "priesthood" I use it simply because I do not believe that in the whole Christian Church there is such a thing as a "Priest." A priest presupposes the offering and the sacrifice; and since Jesus Christ gave himself up a willing and a living sacrifice and became the High Priest, all priestly office has ceased. A priest is one that offers a sacrifice. Jesus Christ has offered, and by that one offering has perfected forever this great business. So that in reality I do not recognize such a thing as a priest on the face of the earth in connection with the Christian religion. There is no such thing, and I challenge any living man on God's earth to prove from this Bible that there is any such thing in the Christian Church as a priest. They cannot be unless they offer sacrifice. If you have a wicked priesthood, or a wicked ministry, they will make a bad and a wicked people. If the ministers of this country become licentious and dissipated, and go over to vice, the influence upon the people would be most powerful. Bad and wicked people will make bad and wicked rulers, so that we are often times in a very unhappy condition.

LAWS MUST BE RELIGIOUSLY OBEYED.

The Apostle says:—"Whosoever therefore resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God." They rise up against the Government. The very first thing that God did was to lay down rules and regulations for the government of Adam, just as this material world is governed by great principles and laws, and they are most important. God has established principles of government. I do not say that all the Governments of the world are in accordance with the appointments of God, but if you, as Christian men, put yourselves voluntarily or involuntarily in the dominions of the world, you are to respect the civil authority. You are not to resist them, and "they that resist them shall receive to themselves damnation." You must treat the rulers with respect in so far as they live up to the rules that govern them and the oaths they have taken, which they are bound to respect.

OUR PEOPLE DEPRAVED BY BAD RULERS.

Thirty or forty years ago, my brethren, then a much younger man than I am now, I saw and believed that which I have lived to see fulfilled, that the vicious abuse of official men was depraving the American people. Then the very pulpit itself spoke out in language that ought never to have been brought into it, and helped to lead the people to be abusive of rulers. And what has been the consequence? Why now it is almost as much as a man's character is worth to become an official man, and that is one reason why you have so many bad men in official positions. A man of refined feeling is not willing to have himself torn to fragments by vicious and bad men. The Apostle says, "Rulers ought to be a terror to evil-doers, and an encouragement to the good." Rulers are not to be a terror to good works or good deeds, but they are to evil. The statement is most clearly what, in reality, should be the character of rulers.

THE MAGISTRATE MUST BE JUST AND FEAR GOD.

God has not left us in the dark on this subject. If we would only consult Jehovah, we would find ourselves always supplied with information. If you turn to the 23d chapter of the second book of Samuel, you will find one of the richest and most beautiful passages in the Bible:—"Now these be the last words of David. David the son of Jesse said, and the man *who was* raised up on high, the anointed of the God of Jacob, and the sweet psalmist of Israel said, The Spirit of the Lord spake by me, and his word *was* in my tongue. The God of Israel said, the Rock of Israel spake to me, He that ruleth over men *must be* just, ruling in the fear of God."

Now, from the Czar of Russia to the much more exalted position of President of this nation, there should be just such men, and the object of the law of the civilized world should be to put men of the most unblemished character into these positions to inaugurate and maintain the uprightness of the people.

Every ruler in the fear of God "shall be as the light of the morning." Now listen to this:—"When the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds; as the tender grass springeth out of the earth by clear shining after rain. Although my house be not so with God, yet He hath made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things, and sure; for this is all my salvation and all my desire, although He make it not to grow." Here, then, you have the statement from God as to the character of these men.

ARE OUR RULERS RELIGIOUS?

Is this the character of our rulers? I say is this? and when I speak I mean all in authority, high and low, in every relation of life; if they are connected with us they are identified with the intelligence, with the comfort, with the peace, with the morals, with the present and the future of the nation. Have we such men? Are they the men? Do thieves, and burglars, and incendiaries, and murderers staud in dread of the authorities? When the official man is seen in the street, does he make the bad man quail, or does he feel perfectly comfortable, and with a slight whisper can he calm all that official tempest and go on his way rejoicing?

THE EASTERN MAGISTRATES.

Ah, brethren, whispering is the trouble. This is one of the reasons why iniquity is flooding this land to-day. I remember mentioning from this pulpit a year ago a statement made to me by the Rev. Walter Colton, a Chaplain in the Navy, and for many years editor of the *North American and United States Gazette* paper of this city. He told me, brethren, that in the city of Constantinople you might set a washtub full of dollars at your door, and let it stay there until the morning, and there was not a Turk that would take a sixpence—or leave your dry goods outside of your door, leave anything out. I then said to him, "Mr. Colton, why, is this true? The Koran is not a better religion than the religion of the Bible." He replied, "Not at all, sir; not at all." "Well, how is it?" "Why," said he, "sir, a Turk knows, just as well as he knows that he has a head upon his shoulders, that if he takes that which does not belong to him, or if he violates the law of the municipality, he is as certain as there is a sun in the heavens above him of being caught and punished." It is the certainty of punishment: it is the certainty of the fulfillment of the law that is the reason.

JUSTICE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

At that very time and in that very conversation he mentioned a case to me of a French lawyer that had just settled in Constantinople, who came into court one morning to defend a client who had been arrested for a violation of the law; and he arose to speak. The judge on the bench, and the court, perfectly satisfied that the man was guilty, said to the gentleman of the bar, "Wait until we have decided the case, and we will hear what you have to say in the matter." He took his seat, and as soon as the facts were stated and the man condemned and ordered away for punishment, he said to him, "Now, sir, we are ready to hear you." There was no playing upon the judges and the jury, for that is the secret of it. Let every man in this community feel, let every man in this nation feel, that he will be punished, and not any amount of money that he can give is going to divert the channels of justice, and then official men will be a terror, and then they will be a praise for they who do well. Then the people of this city will retire to their houses with a great deal more comfort, and there can be no question about this.

THE LAW MUST BE SUSTAINED.

But this is not the case. We become corrupt by reason of men that are not a terror to evil-doers. Let me give you an example:—A poor woman came to my house probably ten days or two weeks ago. She wished me to sign a petition to the President of the United States for the pardon of her son. Said I, "Madam, I am not in the habit of interfering with these things at all. I understand that your son has violated the laws of the land; that he has been guilty of knowingly passing counterfeit money, and he has been tried and convicted, and is now in Sing-Sing Prison, in the State of New York. Isn't that a fact?" She admitted it was. Said I, "Madam, the object of punishment is reformation, and we must have the law sustained. Our municipal arrangements will be overturned, and the community entirely subverted, unless the principles of righteousness are carried out."

"Yes, sir," she said, "that is true; but my husband is a poor laboring man. We had accumulated a little money, and the authorities—the official men—whoever they were, I asked no names, but connected with the police, had gone to our son and said if you can get a thousand dollars we will get you off." Now, that man resides down here. I will tell you just what occurred. That poor man and woman scraped together everything that they had laid away, and those thousand dollars put into the hands of the police. Then what? Why, a day or two after, it turned out that it required a little more money. She said, "We have no more, our thousand dollars are gone, and our son is in prison." Now, I should have signed a petition in a moment to have that policeman put in for ten years at hard work; that is what he deserves. (Suppressed laughter.) And this villainy, this terrible villainy is carried on.

HOW CRIME IS WINKED AT.

These things are of every-day occurrence. Men are not terrible to evil-doers. They wink at sin, they wink at robbery, they wink at murder—all these terrible things; otherwise the community would be in a very much better condition than it is. I mentioned to you this morning, if you remember, a fact in relation to the prison. I took the statistics from the report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, in connection with these things, with the moral condition of the city, and what must be done in order to stop it. According to that report, since 1829 the population of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania has increased more than three hundred per cent., while the increase of prisoners in the same time has been more than seven hundred per cent.! Do you observe that? More than two to one of criminals over the population, in proportion!

DUTY OF THE MINISTER.

Now, is not this appalling? And are we preachers to remain still, and our moral and religious natures to be kept quiet under such circumstances? Must we not warn? Is there not a sword impending? Does it not hang over the head of the people? and are we not in fearful danger? Unquestionably all these things are so. We must look at the consequences. How do the thieves and the burglars feel? Do you suppose they stand in dread of the officials? How does it happen that if you have employed a man to do your business for you, and to take care of your interests, and your property is taken from you by a thief, how does it come to pass that you are compelled to offer a large reward to obtain your stolen property. You have men appointed for the very purpose of finding and bringing back to you your property, but you can't get it unless you do offer a reward.

Now these things are growing upon us, and must we keep still? Here is this sword. The trumpet must be sounded, and the people must be made to arouse themselves. I do not say that any one party in political life has been doing these things more than another. I know nothing about that. It is not my business, and I will not refer to it in that light. It is the facts of the case, knowing that the authorities are a terror to evil-doers when they praise them that do well. We should, therefore, be scrupulous about this. The people are becoming corrupt, and crime is increasing every day.

IS THE WORLD GETTING BETTER?

Some people say that the world is getting better and better every day. Where is the evidence? Is it in the increase of population of three hundred and odd per cent., and the increase of criminals seven hundred and odd per cent.? Is that the evidence of it? Is that the manifestation by which men determine that the world is growing better? You know that it is not. Oh! would to God that it was! Would it not grow better if we preachers did our duty better, and charge the people that their danger lies in countenancing the evil ones? If we will only arouse ourselves from this sin you will find such to be the fact. All people on earth, and particularly the religious, should be the most rigid in their adherence to the principles of law. There is where we have made the great mistake in this country. We have been excessively lacking in regard to law, to authorities—those who are to control and regulate. They ought to be a terror.

There are Christians in this house this afternoon; I see gentlemen before me that will walk in the street in this city this afternoon from one end of it to the other, and the rapid footfall of a policeman will not start a pulsation of their hearts one bit. There are others in this city whose hearts will beat quick and sharp at the sight. One is an honest, upright, good citizen, and the other is a thorn. There is the difference. Let every man in official life become so sacrificing, so exact, so conscientious, so God-fearing and God-honoring, that he will make the ungodly feel that he is going to do his duty, and the results will be just exactly what you desire, and what you ought to have. And this is the case from the President down to all the ramifications of life. The higher the position the greater the mischief that is done, and the consequence is that the example is followed.

OUR AUTHORITIES SHOULD NOT WINK AT CRIME.

If the Chief Magistrate of this city neglects his duties by winking at sin, and encouraging it in any way, he can do mischief; so with the President of the United States and the Governor of this Commonwealth. These positions can do mischief, and they ought to be held by very pious men. Everybody that has read history knows Nero was not a terror to bad men, he was a terror to good men. The more wicked the men were the more he liked them. No man, brethren, should be elevated to the position of a civil ruler or an officer of civil authority without having a character equal to that of a wife above suspicion. I plead now for the welfare of the community, for the salvation of the city.

THE OPPOSITION TO NATIONAL CHRISTIANITY.

What is it that stands in the way of the progress of Christianity? It is the countenance that is given to vice by men in authority. There can be no doubt about this, while I am free to admit that the greatest obstacle to the progress of Christianity is the Church herself, because she has joined in with these. She has broken her solemn vows oftentimes. Men fail in the discharge of their duties, and it is by reason of this that Christianity is becoming with many a byword and a reproach. I do not justify these things, and I see a want of noble manhood when you attempt to place yourself into a condition of sinfulness by taking advantage of the ungodliness of others.

If men desire a change in the world, it would be better to begin at home; get your own mind and heart right and then you will throw just that much of intellectual and moral capital into the great concern of the Son of God, and carry on His work, and do not let the bad conduct of any man discourage you in your opposition to evil, for there is the trouble. All rulers who follow the teachings of Christ will be a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well.

"APPROACHINGS" OF THE EVIL ONES.

Think you no man can be approached? to speak in the popular language of the day. But you can approach him. What are you going to do by your approaching? I am going to buy his manhood; I am going to make him perjure himself. He has sworn to fulfil the law, and I am going to make him forswear himself, to become a perjured man before God. Men do this, and are doing it, and thereby corrupting the community. Now, then, we are to lift our voices "like trumpets," God says. Our national character must be changed, for we are undone, entirely undone; and when I speak of national character, I speak of that nationality of character which is sinful. We must be brought over from the power and the dominion of sin into the fellowship and enjoyment of the Gospel.

WE ARE ON THE BRINK OF RUIN.

To day we are on the brink of ruin. Men won't see it, but we are. Our only hope of being saved from irredeemable destruction is in following God as our refuge. We must go to God. We must look to Him; put our trust and confidence in Him. We are not to look to defaulters, nor drunkards, nor blasphemers, nor Sabbath-breakers, nor any man in authority winking at and countenancing iniquity; but look to God, and our trust must be there. As ministers of the Gospel we are to do just what we are directed in the 23d chapter of Ezekiel:—"If, when he sees a sword come upon the land, he blow the trumpet and warn the people," then he will save them. If he sees that sword coming and fails to warn the people, then he is involved in guilt. Now I am fully persuaded in my mind that very much of the evil in the world is owing to the want of fidelity in the people.

DUTY OF THE PREACHER.

What are we ministers sent for? Not to enter into squabbles, contentions, and strifes with men, in this great contest among them; but we are sent to preach this Gospel, and to preach this Gospel as it is contained in the Bible; to preach the truth, to warn every man, to teach every man, to persuade every man, that we may present every man perfect. We are called upon to rebuke in the name of God, and to say just what God says, and nothing more, in regard to the condition of men. We are sent to impress the people with the importance of putting into their official positions pure men, men that will do justly exactly what they are required to do by their oath and according to law, as it is taught in the Bible. We are not to be partakers in other men's sins.

A CASE IN POINT.

Now I ask you whether as a community we are not partakers in all this bribery and corruption that is going on among the officials? What say you in regard to this poor woman? She and her husband are members—and as I understand, excellent members—of the Methodist Church, an excellent man and an excellent woman. She told me the story with her own lips, in the presence of Mrs. Robert Boyce, one of our own members and came with her, she not knowing me. These thousand dollars had been raised and had been given to the police, and in a few days they came back to these poor, industrious people, and wanted more. They were not able to raise more, and their son is in Sing-Sing Prison, in the State of New York. Now then, my brethren, the men that wink at this, and the men that encourage it, and the men that recommend and sustain such a system I hold are partakers of these evils that are being carried on in the community. We want Christianity to sweep it away, we want men's hearts true to God.

NO GOOD CAN COME FROM BRIBERY.

There is not a police officer, there is not a magistrate, there is not a governor in the United States, nor ever has been, who have in them the hope of glory, that will be prosperous in these things. Let us strive to have every man in every official relation a praise to them that do well, and a terror to evil-doers, instead, as I conscientiously believe this day, the great majority of them are men that would encourage vice rather than destroy it.

I trust to God that the day will come when the people all over this broad land will understand those great principles of truth and righteousness, that it is our business to do it, and our business to have the right kind of people as servants in our employ, and to make them feel that they are ours, and not that they are hired to be over us. Put your iron heel upon their necks, and tell them that the position they hold is owing to your request. If God's people and the moral and religious people do their duty, and bring about such a state of things, the result will be a great benefit to the world.

TRUE CHRISTIANITY OUR ONLY HOPE.

You can never do it. Just as sure as God's Bible lies before me, you will never live to see it done until you bring the people under the power of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. My word for it, and my life for it, that there is a remedy. Oh! why then, why, I ask, is not every man leaping into the arms of Jesus Christ, and committing his destinies to His control? At once take hold of the rock, and stand fixed firmly upon it, as those who must give an account.

None but God can save us. We must be saved, not by the prowess of arms, or the cunning of diplomacy, but we must be saved by the grace of God in Jesus Christ. For God's sake let me beseech you, in the name and doctrine of the Son of God, let me plead with you to-day to give up your heart to Christ, to come and lay hold upon eternal life, and throw all the energies of your nature into this great business of salvation!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.
5 20 31t

UNITED STATES TREASURY

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1867.—REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES bearing date June 10, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.

The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.

C. McKIBBIN,
6 7 3t Assistant Treasurer, United States.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.

5 28 1J29 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE City of Philadelphia, June 3, 1867.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Whereas, Colonel WILLIAM RIDDLE a respectable citizen of Philadelphia, was brutally beaten by several persons, on the 7th of May inst, at the house of William Ovens, Twentieth street, below Pine, in the Seventh Ward of this city, in consequence whereof he has since died, be it known that, in pursuance of the Resolution of the Councils of Philadelphia, approved this date, the sum of five hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Colonel William Riddle, and of the accessories to his murder, and of the persons in any way engaged in the attack made upon him, which resulted in his death.

[SEAL.] MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 3t Mayor of Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF Directors of the CHESNUT HILL IRON ORE COMPANY will be held at No. 327 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 17th June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

5 31 12t P. R. PYNE, Secretary

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6fmw1

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwsl0w

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN JUNE 20, 1867.

Address GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
Or J. H. DENNISON,
6 7 fmw6t At St. Lawrence Hotel.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 1f ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opens for the Season of 1867 on SATURDAY, June 1. Terms for June, $3 50 per day, or $21 per week.

Address

J. F. CAKE, CONGRESS HALL,
5 30 12t Cape Island, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests 6 19 1m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
1 10 No. 1123 MARKET Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS

VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

AND

SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1f4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 25

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 6 16

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
6 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
"Evening Song to the Virgin."
"La Marseillaise."
"Home, Sweet Home."
"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the Institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 56

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m 4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

114 AND 116 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

JULY COUPONS

WANTED.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FRACTIONAL SHARES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

5 30 10t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
6 12] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds f n ished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

16 3rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interes after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm3t STATE TREASURER

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.	NO. NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1y

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
2 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $150 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.

Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
No. 501 CHESNUT Street,
5 22 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for,—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, No. 618 Broadway, New York." 5 24 1mw 3m*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH J. HOWARD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EMMA H. EDWARDS, Executrix and Trustee under will of SARAH P. HOWARD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT street, in the City of Philadelphia. W. D. BAKER,
6 7 fmw3t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY E. BROWN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of RICHARD DONAGAN, Executor and Trustee under the will of MARY E. BROWN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. W. D. BAKER,
6 7 fmw3t* Auditor.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

OFFER IN THE

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

2000

FLOOR CLOTHS, ALL LINEN,

AT $1·75.

NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COALS, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $7·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $7·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 1314 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125 000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	84,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	18,000·00
7,250	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,035,150	par. Market value, Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,079,380·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $3175. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·66

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Laloureade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph B. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 $2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·95
Premiums	1,206,432·18
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,481·78	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 1123]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Centra Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825, Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865,
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Money received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER.

CHARLES P. COFFIN
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Advisor.
7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,
22s] GENERAL AGENT.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date

$10,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Keuney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

COLD'S IMPROVED PATENT LOW STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHEN.

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.

Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACK SMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN B. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

3] ALFRED JENKS & SON.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection it forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY,
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),

S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.

PHILADELPHIA. 24 1m

PROPOSALS

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.—

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
May 27, 1867.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868, will be received at this bureau until 10 A. M., 24th June, 1867.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 20,000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which quality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board of vessels at such places in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities, and at such times, as in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 600 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 12,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity or the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase or withdraw, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties, each in a sum equal to to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the District.

As additional and collateral security twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the Inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal, in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders, whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— Anthracite Coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 27th day of May, 1867, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the Anthracite Coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 27th May, 1867, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AS TO GUARANTORS.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE —— DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF ——.

Be it known, That on this —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, at my office above named, —— and ——, the guarantors named in the foregoing guarantee and known to me as such, severally appeared and made oath that they are worth, respectively, above all indebtedness, the sums set against their several names, as follows, viz.:—

——, $——;
——, $——;

And I hereby certify that by the books and records in this office, it appears that said parties, at the last annual assessment of internal revenue in this revenue district, to wit, on the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, were assessed upon property and income of the following value, viz.:—The said —— ——, $——, the said ——, $——.

Witness my hand,
5 27 m4t G. H., Assessor.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free

OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO,

Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of the year's manufacture. 29 mwfsmp*

WILLIAMS, GRANT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.

REPAIRS OF PIERS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for repairs of Government Piers at Chester, Pennsylvania, for materials and labor for same.

Separate proposals must be made for timber, for iron, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, and upper houses of piers of white pine; tie timber of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot board measure, as the case may require; the rate per pound of bolts, etc.

All the materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points, at or near Chester, and to such persons as may be designated, and to be subject to inspection and approval before acceptance.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot of face and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place; and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing materials to be used or moved.

All work to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and a deduction of twenty per centum to be made on any payment for labor or material, in case of part payment before the completion of all the work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Piers at Chester."

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 30 15t Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, New York, May 21, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 490 WASHINGTON Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting of, say about:—

29,000 Woollen Blankets,	30,000 pounds Common Tents,
2,000 Uniform Coats,	25,000 pounds Wall Tents,
350 Great Coats,	20,000 pounds Hospital Tents,
1,000 Sack Coats,	11,000 pounds Shelter Tents,
1,500 Trowers,	248 Sibley Tent Tripods,
600 pairs Stockings,	A lot of Brass articles,
110 Hats,	100 Bed Sacks,
380 Great-Coat Straps,	1,500 Tent Pins.
100 pairs Leggings,	
1,150 Knapsacks,	
2,800 Tent Poles,	
399 Tent Stoves,	

And various small articles of Clothing and Equipage.

Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the Depot which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Major-General D. H. VINTON,
6 1 8t Assistant Quartermaster General U.S

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long;
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW;
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS;
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 3rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden.

BUILDING LUMBER

AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wam2m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 1 1m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 913 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 25] PHILADELPHIA

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

A SUPPRESSED LETTER FROM MRS. COLE TO HER HUSBAND—THE PRISONER FULLY COMMITTED FOR MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE—RUMORS ABOUT THE PARTIES.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 8.—The examination of General G. W. Cole for the killing of Mr. Hiscock was resumed before Justice Parsons at 10 o'clock this morning. He consulted for some time with his counsel, and appeared to be more subdued in manner than at any time since the tragedy. District Attorney Henry Smith attended for the prosecution.

Mr. Sheppard, Police Commissioner of Albany, the first witness called, was examined by Henry Smith, District Attorney—I have in my possession a paper taken from the prisoner. It is here. (A letter of Mrs. Cole to her husband, taken from General Cole on the night of the tragedy, was here produced.)

Mr. Hadley—This letter, if there is no objection, I offer in evidence.

Mr. Henry Smith—There is an objection. This paper may form a material piece of evidence in the prosecution, and cannot be offered here. I advise you, Mr. Sheppard, that you will be expected to keep it safely in your custody, it having come into your possession.

Mr. Hadley—I have no objection to Mr. Sheppard retaining the letter, provided we may have access to it.

Mr. Smith—You can have free access to it at all times.

Mr. Hadley—We should like to take a copy of it.

Mr. Smith—Certainly, you can be permitted to have a copy.

(A copy of the letter was refused for publication.)

Examination of Police Commissioner Sheppard continued:—In addition to this letter a couple of knives were found upon the person of the prisoner; I produce them here.

District Attorney Smith—I show the witness one of these knives—a dirk knife. How long is the blade of this knife?

Mr. Sheppard—It is three and one-eighth inches in length.

District Attorney Smith—How wide is the blade in the broadest part?

Mr. Sheppard—It is three-eighths of an inch in the broadest part, and tapers down to one-sixteenth of an inch; it has the appearance of having been recently ground, and is quite sharp at the point; it has a spring on the back, and shuts into the handle like a pocket knife; the spring is so adjusted that it remains open like a dirk until the spring is raised by the finger, so as to allow it to shut; the other knife taken from the prisoner is an ordinary four-bladed pocket-knife, with a pearl handle, and marked with the name G. W. Cole; the paper I have produced was delivered to me by Acting Police Captain McDuffie, who took it from the prisoner's person; the knives were delivered to the Property Clerk by Captain McDuffie, in my presence, together with the pistols, all of which were taken from the person of the prisoner.

The witness was not examined by the prisoner's counsel.

Mr. Hadley, counsel for the prisoner—I have received a letter from Mr. Frank Hiscock (the brother of the deceased), and had a conversation with a friend of that gentleman this morning, and I am quite satisfied that he should be relieved from attending the examination at this time. I advise General Cole to offer no evidence, and to say nothing further at this time.

District Attorney Smith—Do you desire that the case should be now closed?

Mr. Hadley—I consider the examination now closed.

District Attorney Smith—We ask, then, that the prisoner be fully committed for the crime of wilful murder in the first degree.

At this point the prisoner appeared much overcome. He covered his face with his hand, and seemed to weep, while his under lip quivered and his whole frame shook.

The prisoner's counsel said nothing, and the warrant of committal was made out by the examining police justice.

THE SUPPRESSED LETTER.

The letter of Mrs. Cole to her husband is said to be, in portions of it, unfit for publication. It was refused to the press, the prosecution declining to furnish a copy, and the prisoner's counsel refusing absolutely to make it public. The letter bears no date, and from what can be gathered from those who saw it at an early stage of the proceedings is nearly as follows:—

MRS. COLE'S LETTER TO HER HUSBAND.

In compliance with your request, my dear husband, I write the particulars of what has occurred between Mr. Hiscock and myself. The improper conduct commenced in 1864, and has continued at intervals ever since up to a recent date. The first time was when I was sick in bed, when he came to my bedside and endeavored ——— ——— ———. The next time was in the hall, when I was seeing him to the door. I was standing up. He used force, and I always resisted him as well as I was able. He never succeeded entirely ———. There was no ———. I did not tell of it because I was ashamed and afraid to do so.

This is not a true copy of the letter, but is about the substance.

RUMORS ABOUT THE PARTIES.

There are several rumors floating around in relation to the parties connected with this lamentable event, which are colored according to the sympathies of those who put them forth. By some it is declared that Mr. Hiscock's gallantries were notorious, and there is a report that the letters and photographs found in his possession at the time of his death would, if published, have created a great sensation among the F. F. A.'s—which is interpreted to mean the First Frans of Albany. Others maintain that the morals of the deceased were unexceptionable. There is a story going that Mrs. Cole refused to make over her property to her husband by the advice of the deceased, and that there was some feeling between the parties on this account. Then it is said that Mr. Hiscock was about to be married to a widow lady from the interior of the State, possessed of some wealth, and that the revelation made by Mrs. Cole was owing to jealousy and affronted pride. Of course all these stories are the natural accompaniments of such an event, and may all be without a shadow of foundation. It is certain that the blundering incapacity of the Coroner in giving up all the letters and papers of the deceased to his brother, has put the seal of eternal secrecy upon any matters of moment which might be contained in them bearing upon this unhappy case. The Grand Jury will meet next week in this city, and the prisoner will be indicted and probably brought speedily to trial. It will be the effort of his counsel, no doubt, to postpone the trial, in the knowledge that sympathy for the deceased will die out, and for the living will be increased by the delay. But District Attorney Smith is a very resolute officer and able lawyer, and it will be difficult to obtain from him any needless postponements.

THE COMMITMENT.

The warrant of commitment is as follows:—

State of New York, City of Albany.—Whereas George W. Cole has this day been brought before me by Henry Fitch, Sheriff of the county of Albany, and complaint on oath has been made before me by John Eddy and others, that on the 4th day of June, 1867, the said George W. Cole did, at the said city of Albany, feloniously kill and murder L. Harris Hiscock, by shooting him with a pistol, and that said felony and act was committed with malice aforethought; and whereas, upon the examination of said witnesses had in the presence of said George W. Cole, it appearing to me that said offense had been committed, and that there is reasonable ground to believe the said George W. Cole to be guilty thereof, now, therefore, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the people of the State of New York, to receive and safely keep the body of the said George W. Cole in the common jail of the said county, till he shall be discharged and delivered thence by due course of law. Hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness my hand, this 8th day of June, 1867.

S. H. H. PARSONS,
Police Justice of the city of Albany.

Endorsed—"The People vs. George W. Cole." Warrant of commitment for murder, first degree.

The Pearly Gates.

Pure white teeth and a sweet breath, issuing like perfume from the rose, through a pair of lovely lips, are, as Shakespeare says, "an excellent thing in woman." To keep the "pearly gates" of the mouth always spotless, and the breath always fragrant, it is only necessary to use the SOZODONT daily. 6 7 fmw 3t

PUNCTUATION.—A teacher in a public school gave a sentence to be written and properly punctuated. A boy gave the following as the result of his effort:—

The quality of mercy says, "Shakespeare is not strained."

FOURTH EDITION

The Trial of Surratt To-day.

Continued from our Third Edition.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Mr. Bradley said that this motion had taken the defense by surprise, and he asked that Mr. Douglass be brought in and examined in open Court. The defense were not advised, from the affidavit, that the officers had taken any action, in the late drawing of jurors, different from that taken ever since the passage of the law.

Mr. Douglass was sent for and brought into Court.

Mr. Bradley requested that Mr. Douglass be sworn.

Judge Fisher asked the Counsel for the prosecution if they objected to Mr. Douglass being sworn and examined.

Mr. Pierrepont said they would not object if it was the custom to examine witnesses in similar cases. All motions had to be supported by an affidavit, and where he had practised it was not the custom to take evidence in cases like this in open court.

Judge Fisher said there was no custom about it. 'He never knew of such a case since he had been upon the bench, and he was informed by the Clerk, Mr. Middleton, that no such case had occurred in his experience.

After some further discussion, Mr. Douglass was sworn, and read over the affidavit given above, and pronounced it true.

He testified that he had been the Register of the city of Washington since 1861, and was in office at the time of the passage of the law of 1862. In making the last list of jurors he had pursued the same practice that he always had pursued heretofore from the time of the passage of the act of July, 1862, until the present time.

In answer to a question by Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Douglass testified that he did not know whether the names placed in the box by the Clerk of Georgetown were tax-payers or not. He did not know whether all whose names he had put in were tax-payers.

Mr. Merrick objected to these questions. It was not competent to go back and ask Mr. Douglass as to what the other officers referred to had done. These officers had to exercise their own judgment and discretion, and it was to be presumed that the act of one was the act of all.

The Court decided it was proper for Mr. Pierrepont to ask the question.

In answer to a question by Mr. Bradley for Mr. Douglass, said that he had filed away a paper containing the names of the jurors, and had searched for it but had not been able to find it.

Mr. Douglass then retired from the stand, and Mr. Bradley asked that the Court take a recess.

This motion took the defense by surprise, and a question lies at the bottom of the matter, whether the trial cannot be proceeded with any how, unless the objection comes from the defendant himself. He was aware that the current of decisions was the other way, but there have been arguments to show that it is in the power of the Court to proceed and try a case, and even to execute sentence when the prisoner, aware of all the facts of informality, was yet willing to go to trial. He asked time, therefore, to look into the law, see if they could not go to trial with the jury now empannelled.

Mr. Pierrepont said he would interpose no objection to a recess, for he had no doubt that this motion had taken the defense by surprise. He argued, however, that even if all the parties stipulated and agreed to go to trial in spite of any informality, it would still be illegal. No stipulation can be so arranged as to make any illegal proceeding stand. He doubted whether there were any decisions the other way, as his friend Mr. Bradley had intimated.

Mr. Bradley said he did not say there were decisions the other way. He had heard arguments to prove that there were.

Mr. Pierrepont again argued that conviction or acquittal by a jury illegally empanelled would be void.

Mr. Carrington said he had no objection to interpose to a postponement. He could not however go to trial in so important a case as this with any doubt upon his mind, as to the legality of the jury that would try this case.

Mr. Bradley wanted to know what would be done with the cases of all the men who had been executed upon the verdict of juries empanelled in the same manner as this one was.

Mr Pierrepont said he was not responsible in past cases, but he was responsible now.

Mr. Carrington denied that any one had ever been hung by a jury empanelled in this informal way.

Mr. Bradley begged his friend's pardon, at least a dozen had been thus hung.

Mr. Carrington said if that were so, it was time then to correct the evil.

Mr. Bradley said it was an interesting question for the Court, and he desired time to look up the law upon this point.

The Court granted the application for a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the Court then adjourned until that hour.

The prisoner was then remanded to the custody of the Marshal, and taken back to jail; a large crowd hastening into the judiciary square for the purpose of getting a good look at him.

The Pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamship Quaker City, with the Holy Land party on board, is still at anchor in Gravesend Bay.

The first number of a new daily journal, to be called the *Brooklyn Press*, will be issued on Thursday, June 13.

Heavy Robbery.

NEW YORK, June 10.—C. W. Young, a New York merchant, was robbed of $18,000, a gold watch, and other valuables, at Leeds, Green county, on Saturday night.

CAMDEN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The arrangements for holding a very extensive Fair for the benefit of the Camden Home for Friendless Children have been completed. It will be held in Morgan's Hall, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of this week, closing on the latter evening with a grand supper. The opening to-morrow (Tuesday) evening will be a gorgeous affair. An excellent orchestra will be present, and discourse the popular airs of the day, as well as a selection of operatic music. Addresses will be delivered by Hon Alexander G. Cattell, Hon. Edward Bettle, Hon. G. W. N. Custis, and Rev. J. B. Dobbins.

It is the object, during every evening of the Fair, to make every one cheerful; and to effect this, vocal and instrumental music will be rendered by professionals and amateurs, both from Philadelphia and Camden.

It will be, without doubt, from the character of the ladies and gentlemen who have the management of the coming Fair, a grand affair; and the citizens of Camden should come forward, and by their liberal patronage raise a sum which shall place the house in a condition to support twice the number of children that are under its control at present.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT.—This morning a meeting of the Commercial Exchange was held to take action in regard to the recent death of Mr. James McCutcheon, one of its most prominent members. Messrs. William Price, Washington Butcher, and W. Duke Murphy were appointed a committee to draft resolutions in relation to the melancholy event. The following were subsequently presented and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from the sphere of his usefulness our highly esteemed fellow-member, Mr. James McCutcheon, of the firm of McCutcheon & Collins, be it therefore

Resolved, That the community has lost a valuable citizen, our Association a high-toned, honest, and energetic merchant, whose loss in the business community will be deeply deplored.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family, and that a Committee of three be appointed to make arrangements to attend his funeral in a body, and carry these resolutions to his family.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Alfred Crenger, living at No. 922 Brown street, and Charles Barger, living in Alder street, walked up to Ridge avenue and Wood street at a late hour on Monday evening. One Winfield Huber joined the party, and proposed to "beat" the store of Mrs. Hartz on the Ridge Road, which place had been robbed the night before of $75 worth of goods. It was proposed to get into the building by aid of skeleton keys, and the confiscations were to be contained in a bag, which Huber had prepared. The youthful burglars were held in $2500 bail each to answer at Court.

John W. Abrams, residing at No. 1246 N. Tenth street, was arrested by Detective Taggart in New York, on charge of robbing the First District Collector's Office of $650 worth of revenue stamps. He was held in $1500 bail to appear at Court.

MALICIOUS.—Archibald Landen, while lounging about the corner of one of the streets in Manyunk, espied an old negro, then employed by the philanthropic citizens of that "burg" to effectually erase the traces of tar on a sadly dilapidated bridge, by the application of whitewash and paint. Like a sly fox, as he was, Landen essayed to cultivate the acquaintance of this "man and brother." Succeeding in this, his next attempt was to aid the superannuated in his arduous labor. Taking up the pail of whitewash, he, with one skilful movement of the arm, dashed the contents against the side of the bridge. The old darkey being in the exact line of incidence, consequently received a fair share of the calcareous liquid. Landen was arrested for thus performing more than duty required, and was held in $600 bail to answer, by Alderman Reynsdell.

HORSE THIEVES.—Isaac Tyson, a negro associated with Patrick Murphy and Samuel Dill, some days ago stole a white horse in the lower part of the city. Passing the Whitehall tavern in the night, they espied two good, sleek-looking horses in the yard. The night being dark, no signs of humanity about them, they turned the white horse into the stable yard and appropriated the other two. Dill was some time ago arrested. Isaac and Pat. were taken in custody on Saturday night, and held to answer by Alderman Ramsdell. One of the horses belongs to John Kernan, living at No. 1610 Barker street, and the bridle which was found upon him belongs to Francis Farran, residing on Moyamensing avenue.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—About 9 o'clock this morning, George Henderson, aged eleven years, was seriously injured by falling through a hole in Pier No. 19, Richmond coal wharves. He was taken to his residence, No. 2028 Sepviva street.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 10

Reported by Deheven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 U S 10-40s, rg	99½	10 sh Minehill R	58
$1000 C & A 6s, '89	86	200 sh Susq Cnl	b5. 16⅝
$2000 Lehigh 6s '84, 2d	87½	15 do	16¾
$3800 Pittsb'g cp 5s, 2d	73	100 sh Reading	s5. 53 1-16
$1000 Susq Bds	68	200 do	2d. 53 1-16
55 sh Penna R	51½	200 do	s3. 53 1-16
5 do	51½	300 do	53 1-16
22 sh Consol'd Bk	45	400 do	s5. 53 1-16
11 do	45	100 do	53¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 C & Am't '89, c	86	100 sh Read R	b30. 53 44
$2000 Mr C & B Loan	85.90	100 do	53½
700 sh Ocean Oil	b5. 2⅝	92 do	53¾
8 sh Leh N Stk	48	8 do	54
100 sh Read	s5 wn 53⅛	200 do	s30. 53¾
200 do	s60. 53¼	100 do	b30. 53⅝
100 do	s60. 53⅜	100 do	s30. 53¾
200 do	53⅜	100 do	53 44

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS,

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,

TABLE DAMASK by the yard,

TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard,

MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.

FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS,

FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

TOILANET by the yard,

WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.

RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

1867!!!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP!

WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH!

WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!

Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12½ cents.
New styles of Challies and Delaines, 22 cents.
Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents.
Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for $5.
Rich Heavy Black Silks, $1·40, $1·75, $2.
Superb Gros Grain Silks, $1·75, $2·25, $3, $3·50, and $4·50.
French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes.
Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys.
Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hdkfs., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.
Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 25 3msp

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,

Great Novelties in Dress Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART:

50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printings.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 56 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.
Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere.
Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1¼ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk in appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All the leading makes of SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

5 23 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 15 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 6 6m

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON WILL OPEN THIS morning, 110 fine quality

WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS, $3·50, WORTH $5·50.

Black Llama Lace Pointes, choice styles.
White Llama and Barege Shawls.
Line Bar Black and White Plaid Shawls.
Handsome styles Printed Cashmere Shawls.

150 PLAID SPRING SHAWLS, $1·50, WORTH $3.

HANDSOME BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.

BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, $1·75, $1·87, $2, $2·25, $2·50.

7-8 YARD WIDE BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, $2.

Black Taffeta Silks, $1·20, $1·50, $1·75.
Plain Silks, handsome shades, $1·75 to $3.
Foulard Silks reduced to 87c., $1, $1·25.
Finest quality of Silk and Linen Poplins.
Double-width Plain Goats' Hair Poplins, 75c.
Silk-figured double-width Goats' Hair, 50c.
Silk-figured White Wool Hernanis, reduced to 46c.
Handsome Silk Grenadines reduced to 62c., 75c., $1.
Mottled Poplins, for suits, 50c., 62½c., 75c.
Black and White Plaid Poil de Chevres, 16c., worth 25c.
Dress Goods of all kinds, at greatly reduced prices.
$1·25 Printed French Piques, reduced to 75c.
Our entire stock of French Percales reduced to 37½c.

SATIN PLAID FRENCH ORGANDIES, CHOICE STYLES REDUCED TO 40 CTS., WORTH 62 1-2 CTS.

English Cambric Lawns, 18 and 25c.
French Jaconet Lawns, 31 and 37½c.
Blue, Buff, and Pink French Lawns, 40c.

11 NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH ST.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

POINTE DES INDES SHAWLS AND ROTUNDES,

LLAMA POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

PUSHU POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

SHETLAND SHAWLS,

5 2 wsmtirp] GRENADINE SHAWLS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfm8m

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 256 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

FOR SALE, OR TO LET FURNISHED, HOUSE, 5 8 3t* No. 254 S. TWENTY-FIRST Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

TO LET—DWELLING NO. 110 S. NINETEENTH Street. Inquire N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 6 4tf

TO LET—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage to let, 11 rooms. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 31 tf

105 H. A. FLEISHER & CO., 105

Successors to Bamberger Brothers,

DEALERS IN

Hosiery and Staple Trimmings,

GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,

No. 105 North EIGHTH Street,

5 15 wfm24t] THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his

Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED

NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.

Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited.

HAINES & LEEDS,
5 17 1mrp NO. 906 MARKET STREET.
JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U.S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
4 19 fmw tf Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO. (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS. No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday morning,

June 13, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases men's boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses, and children's wear, all prime and desirable goods, from city and Eastern manufacturers. [6 6 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

June 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

FRENCH CALF SKINS.

At 10 o'clock will be sold—

30 dozen "Carrier Dupont" French Calf Skins.
30 dozen "Victor Robert" French Calf Skins. 1t

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 5 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

June 13, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 7 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETING, MATTING, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

June 14, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces rich Brussels, three-ply superfine, and fine ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 8 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE,

Tuesday, June 11,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include—

Assignees' Peremptory sale—
100 shares Schuylkill and Oil Creek Oil Co.
200 shares Petrona Oil Co.
5000 shares Hubert Oil Co.
500 shares Rathborn Petroleum Co.
1400 shares Walnut Island Oil Co.
250 shares Ross Oil Co.
8000 shares Big Whitely Creek Oil Co.
Interest in an Association called the Economite Magee Island Oil Co., claimed to be entitled to 8000 shares of its stock.
$500 first mortgage coupon bond Logan Mining and Manufacturing Co. of Virginia.

For other accounts—
$2000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
3 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc.
50 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad Company.
100 shares Second National Bank.
10 shares Sixth National Bank.
50 shares Third National Bank.
300 shares Schuylkill Navigation, common stock.
500 shares Big Mountain Coal Company.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
Box Stall No. 48, Point Breeze Park.
100 shares Pennsylvania Middle Coal Field Coal and Railroad Company.
20 shares Fourth National Bank.
$225 Scrip Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
100 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
40 shares Central Transportation Company.
70 shares Union Transportation Company.
100 shares Lehigh Crane and Iron Co.
$1000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6's, 1871, January and July.
10 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad.
4 shares Mercantile Library Co.
200 shares Sugar Creek Oil Co.

PEWS.

4 Pews, Nos. 58, 60, and 91, middle aisle, and 108 west aisle middle block, West Arch Street Church, corner of Eighteenth street.

RIVER DELAWARE, at Billingsport, N. J.—A Handsome Country Seat, 17 acres.

MT. AIRY AND WILLOW GROVE TURNPIKE, about ¼ mile from Main street, Mt. Airy—Two valuable Farms, together 131 acres.

WALNUT STREET, west of Seventeenth street—Valuable Building Lot.

THIRTEENTH STREET, No. 509, below Lombard—Modern Residence.

WASHINGTON AVENUE AND LIMEKILN TURNPIKE, N. W. corner—Valuable Farm, 24¾ acres.

MT. AIRY AVENUE—Valuable Lot, 40 acres.

WYOMING AVENUE—Handsome Country Seat, 5 acres.

BROAD AND FRONT STREETS, S. E. corner, Beverly, N. J.—Hotel and Dwelling.

RIVER DELAWARE, at Beverly, N. J.—Large and Valuable Building Lot.

GROUND-RENT—$200 a year.

2 GROUND-RENTS—$54 a year.

5 GROUND-RENTS—$32, $33, $79·20, $66, and $66 each.

MARKET STREET, Nos. 3042 and 3044—Business location.

ARCH STREET, No. 2009—Modern Residence.

WISSAHICKON AVENUE—Large Lot, 10 acres.

CHRISTIAN STREET, west of Seventh—Frame Dwelling and 2 Building Lots.

MORRIS STREET, east of Seventh—3 Building Lots.

CHRISTIAN STREET, Nos. 709 and 711—Two Genteel Dwellings.

BECKETT STREET—10 Brick Dwellings.

FRONT STREET, No. 1047, north of Morris—Genteel Dwelling.

OAK and PRESTON STREETS, S. E. corner—Handsome Mansion.

SOUTH STREET, No. 814—Four Brick Dwellings.

BANKSON STREET, No. 673—Brick Dwelling.

WALNUT LANE, Germantown—Modern Residence.

TENTH STREET, No. 812, above Brown—Genteel Dwelling.

LOMBARD STREET, No. 640—Frame Dwelling.

NINTH STREET, No. 222—Modern Residence.

CUMBERLAND STREET, No. 425—Genteel Dwelling.

RACE STREET, No. 1707—Modern Residence.

SUMMIT STREET, Chesnut Hill—Elegant Country Seat.

LAND, Four Tracts—Clarion, Elk, Forest, and Tremont Counties, Pennsylvania.

Full particulars in handbills. 6 7 3t

Sale in Camden—N. E. cor. Third and Cooper streets.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the N. E. corner of Third and Cooper streets, Camden, N. J., by catalogue, the entire furniture. [6 8 2t

Sale No. 1823 Walnut street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, LARGE AND ELEGANT MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, MASSIVE CHANDELIERS, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, WINDOW CURTAINS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

12th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1823 Walnut street, by catalogue, the entire handsome furniture. [6 8 3t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1431 Mary street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 1431 Mary street, above Master, between Thirteenth and Broad street, will be sold the neat household furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising Brussels, Venetian, and ingrain carpets; walnut parlor furniture, walnut chamber suits, beds and mattresses, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

The furniture was all purchased new within six months.

Can be examined early on morning of sale. [6 8 2t

LARGE SALE OF IRISH LINEN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior housekeeping articles, in lots to suit purchasers, consisting of—

10-4 and 11-4 linen sheetings.
42, 45, and 36-inch pillow-case linens.
Extra heavy 4-4 plain do.
Medium and superfine do.
Barnsley's, Richardson's, and German table linen by the yard.
Damask, Scillcia, and double damask extension table cloths, with napkins and doylies to match.
French fringed extension cloths, with fruit doylies to match.
Brown coffee cloths, all sizes.
Turkish and scotch bath towels.
Huckaback and diaper towels, all sizes and qualities
French Marseilles and English toilet quilts.
Ladies' and gentlemen's fine linen cambric hdkfs.
Brown and Russia crashes.

This stock is of recent importation, and comprises the finest goods of the kind manufactured in Europe. They will be on examination after 12 o'clock on Monday, and are well worthy the attention of housekeepers, who are invited to call and examine them. [6 8 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.

On Wednesday Morning,

June 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new season-able goods for present sales. [6 8 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

AUCTION SALES.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately,
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

Sale on Monday, June 17, will include
NORTH BROAD STREET—Elegant brownstone residence, 25 feet front, with bay windows, verandahs, and extra conveniences, S. W. corner Thompson street.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of N. Strouse, deceased—Five brick dwellings, and lot 44x124 feet, Fifth street, below Christian, east side.
WEST PENN SQUARE—Handsome modern residence, with every convenience, No. 3, below Market street.
VALUABLE FLOURING MILLS—With 35 acres of land, known as "Mount Pleasant Mills," near Carlisle, C